RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XIII No. 91 MARCH, 1956

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	1
Members	3
The Water Problem in Great Britain	4
Some Physiological and Psychological Aspects of Dowsing By J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.	8
The Herbert George Radiesthesia Association By R. J. Roberts	30
Broadcasting Radiations and Some Effects on Plant Life By H. O. Busby	35
Iridology in relation to Radiesthesia By Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki	37
How the Hot Spring in Zurzach was found By J. W. F. Stängle	41
Experiment with Irradiated Seeds	44
The Chemical Elements	45
Letter to the Editor	49
Notes and News	50
Reviews	55
Books and Appliances	*inside back cover*

Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2
Price to Non-Members, 3/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1955-56

President

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.R.I.

Vice-Presidents

L. E. EEMAN, Esq.
Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.
V. D. WETHERED, Esq., B.Sc.

Members of Council

L. J. LATHAM, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.
G. LAURENCE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
Mrs. G. M. BARRACLOUGH, A.R.C.A.
Major J. F. F. BLYTH-PRAEGER
Colonel K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., B.A., M.I.Mech.E.
A. T. WESTLAKE, Esq., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. SOMERS TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., *Secretary and Treasurer*

Assistant Secretary

Miss M. S. RICHARDSON, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.
Tel.: Holborn 0805

JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XIII No. 91 March, 1956

NOTICES

In view of the continued rise in prices, the Council considers that it is necessary to increase the rates of subscription from the 1st July next. It is proposed to raise the annual rate of subscription from one guinea to thirty shillings for Home Members, and from half-a-guinea to one pound for Overseas Members.

It is further proposed to increase the entrance fee from half-a-guinea to one guinea, and to raise the subscription for future Life Members from ten guineas to fifteen pounds for Home Members, and from five guineas to ten pounds for Overseas Members.

After July next, for non-members, the price of the Journal, which it is proposed to keep at its present length if possible, will be six shillings instead of three shillings.

In order to obtain the consent of a majority of members to these new rates, they are requested to complete, sign, and return as soon as possible, the enclosed postcard without any other alteration than that indicated.

The Council will arrive at a decision from the majority of unspoilt cards reaching the Assistant Secretary before the end of May.

Members who do not return their postcards will be considered to be in favour of the new rates.

* * * *

Hitherto the headquarters of the Society has been accommodated in the room at York House, Portugal Street, used by Colonel Bell as his office in his capacity as Chairman of G. Bell & Sons Ltd. By this arrangement all overhead charges, such as rent, rates, heat and light have been obtained by the Society free of charge. This state of affairs must come to an end before long, and the Council hopes that another member who has a house or offices in London will be prepared to offer the same facilities, whilst allowing access to members of the Society and to visitors on certain days between certain hours during the week, and at the same time providing telephone facilities.

Until the Endowment Fund has increased considerably, it will be impossible for the Society to provide its own premises, and the facilities mentioned above will of necessity be dependent on the benevolence of one of our members.

* * * *

It is proposed to hold a congress for members from *June 29th to July 1st*, 1956, at Moor Park College, near Farnham, where accommodation can be provided at very reasonable terms. Particulars will be sent out later. It is hoped that members living in the country who find it difficult to attend lectures in London will take this opportunity of meeting other members and attending the lectures which will be given.

* * * *

It is regretted that by an error Rule 12 was referred to under the words Honorary Life Members on page 322 of the previous Journal instead of Rule 11.

* * * *

A reprint of Captain W. H. Trinder's book *Dowsing* is now ready.

* * * *

The title page and contents of Volume XII of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

The following reprints may be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, 4 Wimpole Mews, W.1, at 3/6 each :

Healing by Telesuasion, Dr. Rolf Alexander
Experimental Exploration in Radiesthesia, Mr. Noel Jacquin
Perception in Radiesthesia, Mr. George Jacklin

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

MEMBERS

* Life Members
† Honorary Life Member

NEW MEMBERS

CARD, M. B., M.A.(CANTAB.), 31 Mill Road, Rearsby, Leicester
COURISS, Captain N., The Old Court House, Collon Drogheda, Ireland
DELL, C. C., Chelwood, Station Road, Bishops Cleeve, Cheltenham, Gloucester
DIXON, C. V., 3740 Brilliant Place, Los Angeles 65, California
GIST, A., 226 N. Pleasant Street, Yarnell, Arizona, U.S.A.
HARPER, Miss M. E., 60 Mount Street, Perth, W. Australia
LAMBERT, Lt.-Colonel D. de G., Shurdington Lodge, near Cheltenham, Gloucester
MANAS, Dr. J. H., 152 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A.
McCLINTOCK, J. M., 2825 N.E. 27th Avenue, Portland 12, Oregon, U.S.A.
*MORSHEAD, Lady, Garden House, Windsor, Berkshire
RITTER, P., 476 Woodborough Road, Nottingham
ROSS, J. D., Franksfield, Broxbournebury, near Broxbourne, Hertfordshire
RUSSELL, R. R., 58 Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N.8
SCOTT PITCHER, J., 6 Carlyle Square, Chelsea, S.W.3
*WILLIAMSON, Mrs. J., M.A.(CANTAB.), Department of Agriculture, Karanga, Nyasaland

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

*BARCLAY, Lt.-Colonel A. H., D.S.O., M.C. (address unchanged)
BLACK, Mrs. J. A., Aberdalgie House, by Perth, Scotland
BROOKE, A., Well Cottage, Horney Common, near Uckfield, Sussex
*CUTHBERT, I. R., PH.D.(U.S.A.), Bertram Estate, Malacca
DUHAMEL, B. C., 51 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1
*FLYNN, J. T., 2001 Cyprean Drive, Hollywood 46, California
FOX, Mrs. Stanley (formerly Miss N. E. Toft), R.R.1., Essex, Ontario, Canada
HENDRICK, H., 45a Ashmole Street, S.W.3
HILTON, G. C., 12 Engel Park, Mill Hill, N.W.7
KINLOCH, E. V., P.O. Box 343, Moshi, Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa
KNIGHT, Mrs., Treetops, 60 Park Lane, W.1
LAURIE, Mrs., High Chimneys, Keymer Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex
*LEFROY, Mrs., Fairfield Villa, Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin
LEIGH, Mrs. M. M., 5 Clifton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19
MORLEY, W., No. 1 Brooklyn Drive, Chesterfield, Derby
MORRISON, Mrs., 5 Hewitt Avenue, Rose Park, S. Australia
†PENROSE, Miss E. M., c/o Bank of Adelaide, Perth, W. Australia
SEARS, Mrs. H. P., Apt. 4, 315 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
STOECKEL, F., 869 Parksay, Brooklyn, Zone 13, N.Y., U.S.A.
WALTHER, A. H., Hacienda Mampote, Guarenas, Estado Miranda Avenida, Venezuela

RESIGNED

BOURCART, M.
HAFFENREFFER, C.W.

OBITUARY

DUNDAS, Mrs. R. W.
MITCHELL, J. A.
PANTER, N. D.

THE WATER PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Reproduced from Nature, *No.* 4494 (*December* 17*th*, 1955) *with the permission of the Editor*

With many reservoirs in Britain half empty as a result of the summer drought and its prolongation into the autumn, concern is once again being expressed about the water resources of the country. It is not easy for the general public to reconcile restrictions and appeals for constraint with periods of apparently normal rainfall, and yet this frequently occurs. Even to the layman, there is clearly something amiss when water conservation forces an interruption of supplies in normally wet localities such as Durham. These are but the first portents of a problem which shows every sign of becoming more acute with the passage of time.

The total amount of water supplied by water undertakings in England and Wales at present is estimated to be in the region of 1,750 million gallons a day, or an average of some 40 gallons per head of the population. This amount has been steadily rising during the past two decades, and it has been estimated that the water undertakings will be called upon to supply in fifteen years time at least twice the amount consumed in 1938. This rapidly rising rate of consumption is partly connected with the increased population and its rising standard of living ; but water requirements are increasing much faster than the growth of population. Improved sanitation and hygiene and the shift from rural or or urban areas account for much ; but it is the spectacular consumption in the industrial field which calls for most comment. Increasingly formidable demands are being made by industry.

For example, it is estimated that the refining of one barrel of crude oil requires eighteen barrels of water, the production of a ton of steel needs 65,000 gallons of water, a ton of sulphite paper similarly needs 64,000 gallons, the processing of a gallon of alcohol requires 100 gallons of water ; while the demands of thermal generating stations and atomic power stations begin to look astronomical—some 80 gallons are needed for each kWh. produced. At the same time, numerous industrial establishments discharge waste of many kinds, such as acids, oils, chemicals, etc., which pollute the streams because of their poisonous, harmful or offensive effect. Cooling water returned to streams at high temperature further complicates the supply for cities and industries downstream. The problem is, of course, by no means confined to Great Britain. Even in the United States the industrial use of water has exceeded the agricultural use, and the Paley Commission has estimated that by 1975 industry will be consuming two-thirds of all available sweet water, and that availability of water will be the main factor in determining the location of industry.

Agricultural demands in Great Britain may shortly aggravate the problem still further. The possibility of controlled growth of crops and grass by summer irrigation (already demonstrated by successful experiments at Rothamstead Experimental Station) involves exceptional demands for water. In south-east England in a dry summer, up to 250,000 gallons per acre could be usefully applied.

While Nature is fairly bountiful in her supply of water to the British Isles—it is estimated that in a year of average rainfall some 2,000 gallons of water per head per day descends upon us—the greater part is " lost " in sustaining river-flows to the sea, and this water returns fairly rapidly to its source. As the river volume is often irregular and intermittent, or locally insufficient, water must be stored or conserved. Britain has no glacial ice-cap to store winter precipitation against summer demands and drought, and we must depend on reservoir storage overground and natural storage underground. The water storage capacity of England and Wales overground is now of the order of 200,000 million gallons, which provides these areas with about three months' supply of water. But although this is regarded as sufficient insurance at present against there occurring not more than once in ten years a drought as long as the longest known drought, the insurance is not evenly spread throughout the country ; and, in fact, most parts of Britain need to restrict supplies of water if no measurable rain falls for periods in excess of about thirty days. Moreover, this reserve does not take into account the steadily increasing demands.

The natural storage underground of water is largely confined to certain receptive geological formations, notably the chalk. This has a surface outcrop in Britain of some 5,000 square miles which, catching an average of some 20 inches of rain a year, gives an annual yield potential of some 750,000 million gallons. Other important aquifiers are the Midland Oolites, covering 2,000 square miles, with a yield potential of 315,000 million gallons yearly ; and the Triassic sandstones, covering 1,750 square miles, with a yield potential of 300,000 million gallons yearly. With 15 per cent. of our present consumption derived from underground sources, these figures appear reassuring, until we realise that widespread boring and pumping would be necessary to tap all the available resources, which again are not always in the right places. Furthermore, the utilisation of these supplies needs careful management. Reports of falling water-tables from nearly all areas using ground-water are commonplace and indicate a rate of extraction in excess of replenishment. Present withdrawals for the ten million inhabitants of the London Basin take some 260 million gallons daily from the chalk : records show a steady fall in the water-table here for the past hundred years. In the Thames Estuary the hydrostatic level is now several hundred feet below

sea-level, and the seepage of brakish water is causing concern. The Water Act of 1945 now forbids the boring of further wells in the City of London without a licence from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The total water supply in Great Britain is clearly adequate ; but it is of little use unless it is available in the right place at the right time. Nature unfortunately distributes it very unevenly in both time and space. How are we to escape from this dilemma ? Clearly more water could be impounded in reservoirs ; but there is an obvious economic limit to this process, for it consumes much-needed land and disturbs many interests. There is the possibility of a much higher standard of watershed management to hold back the run-off and so conserve supplies. Artificial recharge of underground sources now suffering depletion could also be practised, as in the United States and the Netherlands. In the London Basin, some 150,000 million gallons of the Thames flow might be preserved in this way. The use of sea water is also possible where salinity is no objection, although this produces problems of corrosion in pipes. The desalting of ocean water as well as cloud seeding to induce rainfall are probably as yet uneconomic.

The idea of a national water grid for Britain has occasionally been mooted, and indeed found a place in the Labour Party's election manifesto of 1950. But water, although an equally important public utility, is not like gas or electricity : it largely depends on gravity for natural movement, and many doubts have been cast upon the economic and engineering feasibility of a national water grid. At the present time, there are some 1,100 water undertakings in England and Wales responsible for providing public supplies. More than 900 are local authority organisations, some 115 are statutory water companies, 54 joint water boards and 47 smaller non-statutory water companies. There has been a tendency for smaller water authorities to be absorbed by the larger and for joint boards to be formed ; but there is still a great number of separate undertakings. In addition to these public supply authorities, there are innumerable private water developers : for example, in the City of London more than a hundred " wells " supply office and industrial buildings. There is thus a great multiplicity of water undertakers all working independently and very often against each other ; and the problem which is looming ahead is being nibbled at piecemeal all over the country.

There thus seems strong grounds for an over-all national water policy, and this was, in fact, envisaged in the Water Act of 1945, which imposed upon the Minister of Health the duty, since transferred to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, " to promote the conservation and proper use of water resources and the provision of water supplies in England and Wales, and

to secure the effective execution by water undertakers, under his control and direction, of a national policy relating to water." The necessary administrative organisation to achieve this has, however, been slow to emerge, and many complaints have been voiced. The Minister did not set up the regional advisory committees which the Water Act empowered him to appoint. The River Boards Act of 1948 set up boards responsible to the Minister of Agriculture. The Central Advisory Water Committee lapsed in 1952, and the Inland Water Survey was suspended as an economy measure in the same year (see *Nature*, November 7th, p. 823, 1953; and *The Times*, March 24th, 1954); and the industry has complained that it has been allowed too little capital investment in comparison with other national utilities. (Manchester's Haweswater Reservoir, which was completed in 1941, had not been tapped by 1949 because of restrictions).

The water industry has proposed the formation of a "Water Commission" separate from, but appointed by and answerable to, the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This idea has been formally submitted to the Ministry by the British Waterworks Association, but appears to have found little favour. Since this action the United Nations Economic and Social Council, in a report on Development and Utilisation of Water Resources (London: U.N. Information Centre, 1954), has recommended "that each country would be well advised to set up a water board or water commission at cabinet level." It is envisaged that such a water board would have representatives of all interested government departments and local government bodies concerned with the numerous aspects of water conservation and utilisation. The problem of supply could be looked at as a whole and suitable policies formulated. The need clearly exists in Great Britain, as elsewhere, and the recent decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to revive and reconstitute the Central Advisory Water Committee is a welcome step in the right direction (*Nature*, October 22nd, p. 768, and November 12th, p. 908). This Committee is now to consider the extent to which the demand for water is likely to increase and also the ways and means of collecting hydrological data, and will then make recommendations. Its report will be awaited with interest, for this problem is closely related to that of flood control, which, as has already been emphasised in these columns (*Nature*, 172, 263 and 823; 1953), also merits more detailed attention. Without much careful thought and more vigorous action, we must inevitably move in the future into the paradoxical situation of increasing water shortages amid plentiful precipitation and recurrent flooding.

SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DOWSING

Address given to the British Society of Dowsers on January 18th, 1956

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.SC., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., B.S.D.

Introduction

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. The subject of this paper is, unfortunately, somewhat controversial, in that two main schools of thought exist regarding the nature of the dowsing faculty, even though many of its actual achievements may be accepted by the majority of those who have duly considered the matter. One group favours a *physiological* explanation, assuming certain rays and fields of force which impinge upon the human body, creating spontaneous, involuntary or reflex responses, of which certain neuro-muscular ones, governing the action of traditional or other indicators, such as the forked rod or exploratory pendulum, are commonly recognised; though laboratory experiments have shown that the latter are only special instances of a more generalised reactivity. Nor, it appears, is man peculiar in this respect among living organisms; whereas the professed dowser, radiesthetist or " sensitive " is not necessarily exceptional among his own race : it is only that he may be more sensitive or else more observant, skilful and uninhibited than his fellow men. The other group of dowsers and their investigators, however, prefer a mainly *psychological* explanation of the same phenomena ; in which case the term divination or intuitive perception should be used, *not* radiesthesia.

My own view, after twenty-five years of close study of most aspects of the subject, is that *both* interpretations have to be accepted ; and I know that many others share this viewpoint. I also deplore the perennial contention which occurs on this score, that is, surely, as uncalled for as it is wasteful of time and emotion ; and I have frequently begged that these two categories, the physiological and the psychological should be kept as distinct as possible, under the terms *radiesthesia* and *divination* (or other acceptable names), so as to reduce confusion of thought, public misunderstanding and needless argument. But this rational suggestion does not seem to be popular with dowsers, for some odd reason which I, personally, cannot fathom. However, perhaps this paper may serve to clarify the issue a little.

The Metaphysical Problem

There is, alas, little that can be usefully said regarding the *modus operandi* of the assumed intuitive or divinatory faculty, as employed by a large percentage of self-styled radiesthetists. If

and when it really exists, apart from mere wishful thinking, unconscious use of normal information, chance coincidence or sheer guesswork—which is what a few impartial, but critical investigators have not unjustly concluded to cover a very large number of supposed dowsing results—we may not unreasonably assume, for a start, that the *intuitive* faculty in dowsing is the same as, or akin to, what are now called ESP or *psi* phenomena. That is to say, the mind of the operator acts in a parapsychological or metagnomic manner, utilising extra-sensory powers, such as those of telepathy, clairvoyance, mental projection in space and time, precognition, retrocognition, scrying, psychometry (" sensing " the past history of objects from physical contact with them, used rather like a dowser's " sample " or " witness "), etc. And, as modern investigators such as Myers, Richet, Hans Driesch, Carrington, Rhine, Whately Carington, Osty, Soal, Tyrrell, Price and many other able men and women have found, it is almost impossible to make scientific progress in this field of enquiry, which remains purely descriptive and, at best, statistical. For, although normal rational procedure may be followed, as it has been by leading members of the psychical research societies, in the collection and assessment of evidence, so as to produce a strong case for the general acceptance of such phenomena in terms of legal and also mathematical probability ; yet the faculty is not only immaterial, non-mechanical and transcendent, apparently, of both space and time (the media or frames of reference within which all ordinary physical and bodily manifestations occur and can be duly measured and allocated), but also extremely sporadic and evanescent, refusing to be nailed down or repeated readily to order. So that, along with most other psychological and a good many normal biological phenomena determined by mind, will and spirit, those of true divination refuse to conform to everyday scientific treatment of the more popular physical and materio-mechanical sort.

Although I myself spent several years before 1936, when I joined this Society and its Investigation Committee (since, deplorably and for no clear reason, defunct), investigating the *mental* side of the picture, and indeed, made that the king-pin of my first talk to the B.S.D., thanks to having read the work of Sir W. Barrett and been an active member of the S.P.R. and similar bodies ; I later discovered that there was undoubtedly an equally strong case for the *physical* phenomena of dowsing. And this discovery I owed, first to early talks with B.S.D. members, such as the late Major R. Creyke, W. H. Trinder and H. M. Budgett, also Major C. A. Pogson, T. B. Franklin and L. E. Eeman, of whom the last three are still with us, fortunately. And with several of these gentlemen I was intimately associated in active research work on the subject, aided and abetted by our President and many others, from time to time.

Perhaps, therefore, I can fairly claim to be able to speak with both impartiality and also some modest authority, after all this work and time devoted unremittingly to Radiesthesia, Radionics and also Psychical Research (which last, is still a very active source of interest to me), regarding the dual aspects of dowsing. If so, I hope this commentary may, perhaps, have a little more effect on the dowsing fraternity than did similar remarks made at the termination of the 1950 London Congress of Radiesthesia and Radionics.

But dowsers, like parapsychologists, unfortunately seem to be a very prepossessed and "touchy" lot; desiring scientific recognition and public acclaim, yet resenting critical tests, technical improvements, instrumentation, up-to-date theories or any other kind of infringement of their ancient domain. They are, as all the world knows, also extremely full of personal foibles and idiosyncrasies, conventional, egotistic and generally immune to enlightened instruction or progressive scientific discipline. As soon as some earnest investigator manages to demonstrate certain common denominators in their work, so as to provide a more unified theory and routine, most dowsers just smile knowingly, turn their backs and continue with their old individual methods—each in his own corner or tortuous burrow, rather like so many worms or moles in the earth: industriously making long disconnected burrows, but seldom ending up anywhere in particular, and totally regardless of the better organised, sunnier outside world. . . . This may be a harsh and unwelcome statement, but I believe it to be perfectly true and just; and I happen to be in a fair position to evaluate both the good and the bad in dowsing, being both a professional scientist and also an active member of this Society and a commercial dowser myself.

The Physical Problem

That being so, Franklin, Budgett and I soon decided, after preliminary observation of many well-known dowsers, to be our own "guinea-pigs" (at which game we ultimately became tolerably expert), so as to check physiological and radiesthetic reactions against those of automatic instruments, run in parallel, the records of which were only examined subsequently. And as a result of such work we were able to publish *The Physics of the Divining Rod* (Bell & Sons, 1939) and numerous papers in the *B.S.D. Journal*, in an effort to co-ordinate some of the traditional information and provide new experimental data and a few theoretical clues, improved field methods, etc. But, though such findings have not, to my knowledge, been disproved, and though the new ideas and methods were found by a few enthusiasts to work well and make sense, it seems that the impact of publications upon dowsers has been just so much water off ducks' backs. This, of

course, is not only disheartening, after the expenditure of twenty-five years of time, labour and money, but also exasperating in a scientific and technological sense. However, the same programme is still being systematically and, I believe, rewardingly followed at my own laboratory, among others ; and lectures and papers have shown that, even if dowsers themselves will not listen, the general public (both lay and scientific) will gladly do so. But it is rather a losing battle when those one is writing and speaking about remain so aloof. Large firms, landowners and public bodies have likewise been increasingly keen and co-operative relative to field survey work ; the more so since they saw that one was employing a purely physical and (partly) instrumental method, duly related to geology and modern conceptions about geophysics, radiation and so forth ; the results being also sufficiently profitable, with unvarnished reporting and no " queer parlour tricks " or mysticism.

In this way I hope that the initial aims and intentions of this Society and of its Investigation Committee have been faithfully honoured, even if policy and individual interests have altered since our campaign commenced. Thus it may sound rather grand, and is more profitable, to undertake medical diagnosis and treatment by radiesthetic or intuitive means, whereas plain water may seem rather a dull subject (though nothing is more vital than water supplies, and no other simple chemical compound so remarkable in its behaviour and potentialities as WATER). So the emphasis has lately shifted to the former subject, plus other subsidiaries of rather dubious radiesthetic significance, largely falling within the mental category. Hence, an eminent geologist, who opposed me two years ago in a B.B.C. discussion of water divining at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, concluded from his examination of *Radio-Perception* that dowsing was " not a science, but a cult " ; adding other caustic comments ! And when I tried to explain what traditional dowsing was *really* all about, and how it could be scientifically analysed and developed, he seemed surprised and nonplussed ; confessing that I had " rather cut the ground from under his feet ; and that this was in fact a branch of geophysics " (as it *should* be, of course), and not what he had imagined at all. After that the audience listened with interest and enthusiasm ; and what had started as a hollow mockery—a sort of vaudeville act, judging by expectations ! —became quite an earnest scientific discussion.

As we saw it originally, and as I still see it personally, first things must come first, and these are :—(1) establishment and vindication of the traditional dowser's main claims and methods ; (2) outlining of the objective nature of dowsing fields and radiesthetic reactions ; (3) development of improved techniques and routines ; (4) development of suitable detection and recording instruments ; (5) analysis of causes of error in dowsing, including

variable factors both objective and subjective ; (6) advanced theoretical interpretations and statistical treatment of the results.

These aims have been faithfully adhered to since 1930, so far as I am concerned, and I see no cause for either regret or change of plan ; my recent concentration on the weather field and mass-motion problems (using three convenient radiometric and electrometric devices, giving automatic tape records of either physical or physiological effects) having also been determined by necessity. *For no further safe progress could otherwise be made, outdoors or in, until these variables had been fathomed and, if possible, controlled.* These enquiries also led, incidentally, to some very interesting and significant electro-medical facts, renewed study of water flows, directional effects, " fundamental rays," the role of magnetism, etc. And the dowsing responses and the instrumental ones are seen to be nicely correlated throughout, so too is weather sensitivity.

I have referred in past papers (*e.g.*, one on water prospecting in *Proc. Radionic Congress*, London, 1950) and in our book (see above) to the many intrusive and variable factors in dowsing or even in medical radiesthesia. Probably I merely annoyed some of our more self-assured and " infallible " diviners, who, like some psychic mediums, claim to transcend this sort of thing, and who have no desire to learn or to progress as time goes on. However, that cannot be helped, since Science only acknowledges one royal road to success : *through critical experiment and analysis.* So one need not apologise to either dowsers or scientists, both of whom demanded such investigations as we have tried to carry out in recent years ; following the *physical* and *objective* issues rather than any metaphysical ones for the reasons stated earlier in this paper. At the same time, no sensible person wishes categorically to deny the parallel existence and utility of intuitive or extra-sensory perception by talented psychic diviners. But, being beyond ordinary scientific investigation, also elusive, mysterious and more open to deception, charlatanry or even intentional knavery than are truly radiesthetic methods, one cannot give the mental phenomena pride of place. Nor was this Society originally much addicted to such studies ; and I should have failed in my duty had I neglected the physiological issues. Moreover, if people like Tyrrell, Rhine, Soal and Whately Carington, backed by university departments, big funds and established learned bodies fail to make appreciable progress over *psi* and ESP in about fifty years of intensive work, how much time we would have wasted by doing likewise ! Instead, there is a whole new science in the making, a wealth of novel and fundamental phenomena available for study by anyone keen enough ; also plenty of solid vindication for the traditional dowser as well as for the radiesthetic analyst, using either pendulum, rod or some dialled device, that looks more impressive, but which does not seem to supercede

the simple pendulum-and-sample method in expert hands. And directional effects, syntony, teleradiesthesia, etc., are all amenable to radiological treatment, and can be improved thereby.

Instrumental Methods

Should it be doubted that certain radiometric and electrometric devices, as used by ourselves and lately developed by me, are really worthwhile in a dowsing sense, I would be prepared to show exactly where, when and how they have proved *of the greatest possible use* in such work. For instance ; to confirm human radiations and body polarities in the Mesmer, Reichenbach, Abrams, Eeman sense ; to prove the objectivity of the flow field of water or other moving masses, including the radionic effects of major weather changes, wind and cloud movements ; to confirm dowsing responses to radio signals, aircraft, automobiles, magnetic fields (cardinal ray effect, *e.g.*) and so-called " fundamental ray " beams ; to demonstrate human psycho-radiant action at a distance, the energy output of the human eye and other telekinetic actions ; to substantiate the zonal nature of dowsing fields generally, their pulsations and polar reversals, as indicated in our book (*loc. cit.*), which most good dowsers aver, though a number of less sensitive or skilful ones overlook them ; and to explain the pulsations and amplitude variations recorded by various magnetic water-detection devices, such as those of Schmid, Mager and Mansfield, and the action of Baraduc's " Biometer " ; and so on. Anyhow, I know of no better or surer methods, apart from the radiesthetic reflexes of a few reliable dowsers ; though these are too liable to psychological and metabolic interference to be as safe as the instrumental data, from a pure research viewpoint. And, though there is often an excellent parallelism between the best results in both categories, a good automatic instrument is both more detailed, sensitive and refined than the relative crudity of rod or pendulum, or myographic methods. In any case, some form of electrical or mechanical recording of the dowsing reflexes (*e.g.*, the classical method with a frog's muscles, to be shown on the screen later) will always yield fuller information than simply a rod or pendulum, convenient as these are for general purposes, in skilled hands. The study of cardiograms, pneumograms and electro-encephalograms (*i.e.*, electrical brain waves), or even the so-called psycho-galvanic reflexes (changes of skin resistance in response to emotion, etc.) can also be rewarding to the detailed investigator.

By all such means clear and detailed graphical records become available for study and measurement. As Pascal once said : " To measure is to economise " ; and measurement is fundamental to true science progress. The graphs, slides and tapes I shall show you on the screen will, I hope, make this point clear. Such

records can also be *repeated* again and again, and are invaluable for illustrating books, papers and lectures on dowsing.

Another caustic comment has been : " Yes, all very interesting, but what have all these waves and rays and cycles to do with ordinary dowsing ? " To which my reply is that they have, of course, *everything* to do with physiological dowsing, which is literally built upon undulatory fields, wave radiations, pulse cycles, polarised beams, etc.—which are what we detect by rod or pendulum over and around various objects. But psychological dowsing may not be concerned with all this at all, unless telepathy and ESP in general are also dependent on space-time, matter and radiation—as some of us vaguely suspect, but cannot yet prove. In any case, all this is far more subtle than the phenomena of normal radiesthesia, but the latter will never be much advanced or understood until we have got to the root of phenomena which behave in every way as *wave radiations* and *radiation fields*, governed by all the usual laws of electro-magnetic optics (reflection, refraction, diffraction, polarisation, interference, etc.), and have also shown how and when they are created, how and when they vary in form or intensity or frequency, how they can be imitated or else neutralised artificially, and so on. Now instruments help us here at every step, provided they mimic the dowser's reactions, and they can be controlled, screened and varied in scope or sensitivity in a way that the human subject cannot. But they cannot compete with him for portability, cheapness, apparent simplicity, quick results or general adaptability and " mental selectivity." So the good dowser need not be jealous !

Finally, instrumental data and apparatus at once intrigue and attract the general public, especially scientists and engineers, whose goodwill and interest we cannot afford to lose ; helping to achieve " respectability " and the status of a genuine science, instead of a superstitious cult. (I am sure my old friend and colleague, Captain Trinder—whose generous research legacy lies idle for no evident reason, when problems and opportunities surround us on all sides—would have agreed with me here, as he did when living). Nor can one argue with instrumental results when properly collected and annotated ; whereas most dowsers are so individualistic and often erratic, and show so little mutual agreement over either principles, methods or interpretations (despite a very real foundation in common between those who practise objectively), that the public cannot be fairly blamed for a good deal of doubt and suspicion.

Borderland Cases

The average dowser or radiesthetist is not, it seems, sufficiently introspective and analytical, or else is not trained to make sound, objective tests and to draw acceptable conclusions from them.

Hence the generally confused state of the craft and its literature, despite plenty of individual successes and some preliminary outlines of a coherent theory on the physiological and radionic side. *Yet the material is already to hand*, if only outside critics would stop carping and being hyper-critical, and genuine radiesthetists would agree to stop bickering about trifles, close their ranks, look to unifying fundamentals, and exclude the mental phenomena from crucial tests and analyses. At public meetings and when giving lectures to outsiders I have found no difficulty at all in putting across a reasonably coherent and acceptable case for radiesthesia at large and for field survey work in particular ; nor in answering (to the apparent satisfaction of those present) whatever "awkward" questions they chose to ask—including those of hard-headed engineers and research physicists, etc., who are the first to spot a flaw and try to heckle one. Presumably, therefore, such results and conceptions must be beginning to make good sense to those best fitted to judge. They also open up new avenues of thought, enquiry and application, analytically, geophysically, radiologically, physiologically and meteorologically; not forgetting the wide medical and surveying prospects once the whole thing is better documented and more generally known to Science and Industry. But it is a sorry fact that dowsers themselves persist in trying to maintain the old *status quo* or even to put the clock back by reactionism. Whereas psychical researchers of the old school of course, hate the whole business, since it is their pleasure to disregard all physical phenomena and to look upon Radiesthesia as a poor relation of their own Parapsychology. This, of course is as ridiculous and interfering as for radiesthetists to delve into psychical research, unless they first clearly sort out the sheep from the goats and openly transfer to the opposite camp. But they must also drop claims to infallibility, and make a serious study of psychological phenomena.

Of course there are instances of uncertainty, transition and overlapping, where it is hard to say for sure where the objective and physiological domain ends and the subjective, psychological one begins. This may happen in relation to pendulistic analysis or diagnosis in general, or when employing one of the various dialled diagnostic machines, after the initial principles of Abrams and Starr White ; also when asking oneself questions of any sort to which the rod or pendulum is expected to answer YES or NO. But it *should* be possible to sex fertile eggs, determine the sign of an electrically charged body or the pole of a magnet, or even to test seeds and other organic specimens for viability, by purely radiesthetic reactions, if one is really sensitive, self-controlled and placid. For delicate electrometric and radiometric tests show that such things do indeed exhibit genuine radionic polarities and reactivities, proportionate (given steady general conditions at the given time and place) to intrinsic field strengths, etc.

Map dowsing, of course, falls mainly, if not entirely, in the parapsychological realm, as a little critical thought will show; and I will not enlarge on this point, except to say that some experiments done by the Society for Psychical Research with one or more of our members some years ago, also tests I made with the late Captain W. H. Trinder (who was a good and sensitive pendulist and successful map dowser) indicated conclusively that both auto-suggestion and telepathic suggestion from whoever had prepared the chart could enter in and confuse the results. For instance, "results" can be got over an imaginary map; and when I had already dowsed a site in the field and then sent Trinder a blank plan, he would fill in on it (from a distance and without any sort of personal meeting or discussion) most of the things I had myself found on the spot by normal dowsing. But, on occasion, he also repeated my errors or things I imagined at my end on purpose! As we were good friends, this was, surely, due simply to telepathic *rapport* between us. He, like some other pendulists, would also definitely swing his pendulum, whether consciously or unconsciously, to start it going, in a way that was obviously not due to a genuine radiesthetic impulse. Nevertheless, he usually obtained correct answers, unless fussed and nervous over official tests or tiresome onlookers.

Again, in some tests I did with my three assistants and the late H. M. Budgett—who always repudiated any psychic faculty, being instrumentally and mechanically minded—showed without doubt that a series of almost incredibly successful divining rod tests (Budgett or myself as "sensitive") on battery polarities, or else make/break of electric circuits, relayed to one wrist of the dowser only from one pole or else an earth lead, depended on the following factors:—

1. Implicit belief in the physical basis of the phenomenon on the part of both the radiesthetist and his assistant, who made the connections or operated silent switches (both parties being screened visually, the dowser's ears plugged, and no actual current or shock ever being administered);

2. An emotional condition in the assistant, who only "got something across" to the dowser when he or she was (*a*) really interested, (*b*) believed that an actual electric current or charge was being administered to the dowser, and (*c*) was in sympathetic *rapport* with him, either owing to affection or having about the same "fundamental wavelength" in a radionic sense.

In other words, *if the two persons were "out of tune," or either of them bored or lacking in faith, the results fell to the level of chance expectation.* And it was concluded that these and some rather similar tests—using a press-button circuit between agent and percipient, plus an automatic tape recorder to graph the coinci-

dence or otherwise of the teleradiesthetic stimulus and response —proved conclusively that (1) there had to be some kind of emotional, or psycho-radiant, externalisation of energy from agent to percipient ; and (2) that this was the best method on record (apart from some later experiments by L. E. Eeman) for the demonstration of a simple form of telepathy. For almost 100% success was often scored by suitably matched people, against chance expectation of, at most, 50% ; and graphical records were available for detailed study afterwards. But (3) there was little sure evidence of the supposed electric connections having any objective influence, though these helped to inspire confidence in both persons.

Now all this is, I think, extremely important apropos of the present issue, as indicating how, in certain circumstances, into which human emotion and psycho-radiants enter, or when there is any question of belief or disbelief, sympathy or otherwise, the *parapsychological* (?) issue predominates over the *radiesthetic* one. However, further thought and experiment suggested strongly that all this might, after all, be truly radiesthetic and not parapsychological at all, as the following points will intimate :—

1. It was persons who were radionically " in tune " (as to " fundamental ray " or " body wavelength ") who were especially successful when operating together as " agent " and " percipient."

2. There had to be physical emotion on the part of the agent, when the button or switch was pressed down—which the Italian physiologist Cazzamalli and I myself have both shown to create genuine physical impulses across space, in terms of Hertzian waves and/or radionic field changes, that will operate suitable electronic or radiological devices, and can be graphed. These Cazzamalli termed psycho-radiant reflexes ; and it can be shown instrumentally and by dowsing that they transmit over considerable distances. Onlookers can, indeed, affect and confuse sensitive dowsers in just this way ; and it is easy enough to make a lone pedestrian or cyclist, or even someone in a crowded street or room look round suddenly at one (they don't know why !) by gazing intently and emotionally at the back of their head : which is evidently the same process.

3. There was help from wires—acting as wave-guides, presumably ; and the sudden change of electrical potential in some of the leads and circuits employed in such tests, though no current passed through the sensitive percipient, may have been enough for a dowser to detect by radiesthesia.

4. There was never any question here of any detailed *message* or ideational pattern being transmitted ; only the simple " make/break " or " on/off " impulse. And I suggest

that this simple (? radiesthetic) effect may also enter into a good many of the supposedly parapsychological and ESP tests one reads about. In any case, such simple laboratory tests bear little, if any relation to the more elaborate ideas, messages and thought patterns which get across in spontaneous cases of the kind that interest spiritualists. And good psychic mediums do not typically succeed brilliantly in such simple laboratory tests, which lack dramatic content, emotional significance or what we may call spirituality. Likewise, the intuitive diviner, especially, must also have faith, sympathy, dramatic interest, etc., if he is to succeed in his work.

Again, it is instructive to observe how very helpful, if not always essential, it is in cases of distant healing or even radionic treatment by contact, not to mention ordinary medical practice, for the patient to have faith and interest ; also for subject and operator to be either *en rapport* mentally or syntonised radionically (by means of some body sample, say).

In the remarkable telepathic experiments and demonstrations by our member Mr. L. E. Eeman, that have been recorded in his books and also in a past issue of *Radio-Perception*, similar considerations arise, I think, though I have not time to go into details now. He uses interconnecting leads as wave-guides (?) for the hypothetical (indeed radiometrically demonstrable) energy between his subjects, and is careful to build up the proper atmosphere of interest, enthusiasm, excitement, faith, etc. So did Anton Mesmer and his followers long ago ; so, too, does the successful modern psychiatrist. And all this may act—in fact, must act—*psycho-somatically* towards the relative success or failure of all such experiments and treatments. I do not think Mr. Eeman would disagree with me about this duality.

Essentials of Radiesthetic Technique

What counts in genuine radiesthesia seems to be, *first*, a sharp change in radionic field strength, or polarity, whether in space or time ; *second*, correct triggering and receptive condition of the nerves, muscles or other tissues concerned ; *third*, syntony or sympathy (the ancient " sympathetic magic," still practised in so-called backward communities, invariably utilised some physical body sample or *objet de rapport* in order to get its effects over) ; and *fourth*, suitably quiet and steady radionic conditions, which my recent work shows to be seriously perturbed by local movement of matter of all kinds, by the weather and by certain geophysical or even astrophysical factors of a variable kind. (The ideas of astrologers, when not too extreme, and the effects of lunar and solar cycles, acting electromagnetically on our bodies, may enter the picture here). The rest is mainly a matter of personal sensitivity and achieved skill.

The radiesthetist must also learn to act as nearly as possible as an automaton—a reflex physical instrument ; and he should eschew all preconceptions, anxiety, emotional stress, wishful thinking or any other psycho-somatic perterbation. The less he *thinks* and *imagines*, once he has learnt perfect neuro-muscular control and suppressed all inhibitions, the better he will succeed in his appointed task. Otherwise all will be chaos and confusion, subjectivity and nonsense. For the genuine radiesthetist is aiming to detect subtle rays and fields of a purely physical nature, impinging on his body, that can also be detected by suitable instruments and can be created artificially, as many competent modern investigators have satisfied themselves. My accompanying illustrations on the screen (also past papers and our book, mentioned above) will show this to be so ; and they show how confusing can be the variable factors, the polar reversals of the fields and certain intrusive agencies, unless one proceeds with maximal caution.

Because of this unwelcome fact, many dowsers turn " psychological " or intuitive, especially if they favour that most suggestible of all indicators, the pendulum. But, in so doing, they really involve themselves in far deeper waters, and a whole host of imponderables ; nor can anyone check their results scientifically thereafter, nor produce a coherent " radiesthetic " theory. They are, therefore, doing neither themselves nor the subject much good, even if they get a percentage of correct answers rather sensationally.

Nature of Dowsing Fields and Reactions

By careful laboratory experiment, using artificial stimulation of selected nerve-muscle groups, etc., plus instrumental checking and automatic recording, it is possible to go a long way towards a preliminary understanding of the general mechanism of the dowsing reflex. Very weak electric currents, ultra-violet light, gamma rays, Hertzian waves of various frequencies, electrostatic, magnetic and electromagnetic fields, acting directly or inductively, all help us here, as I have indicated in our book and various papers in the *B.S.D.J.* or *Radiesthesia*. There is also a great body of published evidence of a like kind by other workers, that I need not cite to-day, showing the beneficial, harmful or at least reflexive effects of radionic fields and rays on living organisms ; and our next step should be to learn more about all this and its underlying theory. Such knowledge ought to be of great value academically, as well as commercially and biologically ; especially a sure knowledge of how best to screen, damp out or else generate such radionic energy. As regards the nature of affective dowsing stimuli :—Unfortunately for the investigator, the human body reacts reflexly (in a dowsing sense) to electromagnetic radiations of many different wavebands as well as to electromagnetic fields and

electrostatic ones acting inductively, and to ionising rays and particles, it appears. This catholicity of response greatly complicates the research problem, of course.

Medical Radiesthesia

Having taken part, on and off, for many years in medical radiesthetic tests and instrumental checks, I believe that here, too, there is a genuine case for radiesthetic operation. For instance, Captain Trinder, using his pendulum, Mrs. de la Warr, using her husband's diagnostic machine, Miss D. Davis, operating a similar Drown instrument, Mrs. Barraclough with her pendular system, and I myself, using the so-called standing wavelengths and fundamental ray angles, all concurred very nicely in regard to a set of six specimens (organic) in glass tubes, lettered by a private code, that I once sent around for matching, in two lots of three. Other confirmatory information, closely agreeing with my own numerical values (when the different scales of measurement were correlated) were also given by several operators ; and all this made excellent sense relative to the medical case in hand. Now, as many weeks elapsed after sealing and labelling the specimens (*viz.*, human hair, urine and hand-written, infolded letters—lacking any specific identification marks apart from the letters A to F), before either the other operators or I took our readings and reported on them independently from widely separated localities ; and as they knew nothing of my purpose, nor had I any foreknowledge of the ultimate values, the close agreement obtained between us all was most convincing.

In another set of tests, the well-known radiesthetic healer, Miss Darle Davis, using sealed, opaque tubes taken at random (that I had previously shuffled up so as to confuse us both), containing common materials such as hair, sand, clay, iron filings, lime, etc., obtained numerical values (several trials each specimen) on the Drown instrument, that were not only consistent among themselves, but also almost perfectly correlated with my own corresponding " fundamental ray " values—as graphing clearly showed. And as I knew already that the latter were numerically related to atomic and molecular weights*, her performance was clearly objective and highly successful. On another occasion, however, *though the specific " rates " obtained for certain specimens were chemically correct on such a system, diagnosis in terms of human diseases, that gave the same values on the Drown scale, seemed to be a case of radiesthetic misinterpretation.* And this sort of thing, I suggest, may very readily and frequently occur *if a matching sample, such as the pendulist employs is not used to check for genuine coincidence.*

---

* See " Fundamental Ray Analysis," *B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 64, 1949

Similarly, to quote a third case, I found that one of Mr. A. J. Badham's "Pathoclast" operators was able correctly to spot radiesthetically all the main radio broadcast signals (which I graphed against known frequencies afterwards), as well as to indicate approximate signal strengths (amplified) in terms of their band-pass spreads. For this experiment we employed a slightly modified radio receiver, the output of which was relayed to a couple of polished metal plates with intermediate dielectric (a sort of condenser); these being used for frictional detection by the sensitive subject, somewhat like the "Pathoclast" rubbing plate. As we both worked "blind," and had no clues as to the true values (frequencies and signal strengths) until the end of the test, *the results appear to have been conclusively in favour of radiesthesia and also of such diagnostic devices;* since any normal sensations, foreknowledge, or even telepathy or clairvoyance were eliminated by the conditions imposed.

Finally, there are the results which I obtained many years ago on behalf of Mr. Eeman, with his wired interlinkages, relative to body polarities and physiological effects on human subjects; also relative to various drugs, etc., incorporated in circuits. These are reported in his book *Co-operative Healing* (F. Muller Ltd., 1947), and can be evaluated by any unprejudiced reader; plus my radiometric observations and general remarks in the Appendix to the same book.

The only pity seems to be that a good many medical radiesthetists have endeavoured to run before learning to walk, and are toying with forces and devices the true value and meaning of which has not yet been properly assessed. So that, *intuitive* diagnosis apart (which probably accounts for a great deal in the work of many operators), it would appear to be both rather unfair to the patients and unhelpful to the whole subject, viewed critically and scientifically, to commercialise such phenomena so soon. But such is life, and I would be the last to deny the good that has been done by a few talented and experienced medical radiesthetists in recent years for many people, of whose cases orthodox medicine had despaired. But more research work is needed urgently, properly conceived and systematically carried out.

Divination and Intuitive Perception

Returning once more to true divination. I think that this alternative procedure is perfectly justified, in its proper place and when clearly acknowledged as such; *e.g.*, in map dowsing, or for obtaining subconscious answers YES or NO to questions asked of the pendulum, rod, planchette, ouija board, a tipping table, an entranced medium, an automatist, a scrier, a fortune-teller or a psychometrist, let us say. All this falls plumb into the lap of the approved psychical researcher, parapsychologist or spiritist, who knows a good deal about it already in terms of useful ways,

means and classifications or analysis of the evidence. But it does not, and should not, concern *Radiesthesia*—which seems to be quite another kettle of fish, as I have tried to indicate in this lecture. So that one can only beg dowsers to steer clear of the *mental* phenomena, while the parapsychologists steer clear of *physical* radiesthesia ; though there is nothing to prevent one from following both types of enquiry separately—as many of us do, of course. Like oil and water, they do not mix, though one may float upon or else underlie the other in many borderland cases. In any case, the term *radiesthesia* and the title of our Journal, *Radio-Perception*, are self-definitive ; and so they ought to be in deed as well as by word, if we are to make sound progress and avoid contention and public derision.

I fear that many self-styled radiesthetists, using the subjective-intuitive method more than half the time, are simply deluding themselves. Wishful thinking, normal sources of information, chance coincidences and a lot of sheer guesswork could undoubtedly be shown by the scientific analyst and statistician to explain many, if not all, of their supposedly " radiesthetic " results. Techniques, too, need to be drastically pruned, clarified, simplified and standardised. But this will never happen where the whole thing is a matter of individual idiosyncrasy and temperament. To make these criticisms—which are by no means novel or personal, of course—is not mere pedantry or hyper-criticism, but plain honesty and commonsense. There is everything to be gained in both accuracy and also *excitement* by being more rational, coherent, self-critical and truly scientific. Pseudo-science and gadgeteering are banes of modern existence, and they achieve nothing but the scorn and ridicule of wiser men. This I aver not only as a professional scientist, but also as a professional dowser and an amateur artist, pianist and story-teller. One can enjoy the exciting other-worldliness of ghost-hunting, seances and so forth just as much as the wonder of star-gazing, poetry, music, painting, architecture, or the thrilling detective-thriller atmosphere of the research laboratory. But whatever we do, let us do it cleanly and well, without prostitution or pollution—for its *own* sake !

For myself, I think I can now tell pretty well for sure when I am acting radiesthetically and automatically in response to various objective physical stimuli, and when I am purposely or, on rare occasions, spontaneously, being a bit " queer " and intuitive, or obtaining answers through my sub-or else superconscious ego. Both these faculties are highly fallible, for various reasons, that can be more or less assessed by the serious student ; and as much experience and acumen are needed in order to discern the true from the false as to " know thyself," according to the ancient order. Some hereditary gift or aptitude one must possess ; but after that it is a matter of hard work, continual self-

analysis, self-control, patience, skill and theoretical study—if one is to be more than a mere dilletante, and if one aims to utilise such faculties in daily life.

If someone should then say : " Ah ! I wonder if you really do know which faculty you are exercising ? " I can only reply that I know pretty surely from a whole gamut of inward feelings, as well as from the attitude of mind and body I am adopting at a given time (after much hard practice each way), what is occurring : much as I know when I am playing a piece of music from memory or myself extemporising, or else whether I am hearing and seeing something instead of smelling and tasting it. So, too, though this is harder, the genuine psychic percipient usually has a very definite idea regarding true psychical visions, spirit invasions, astral excursions, etc., which possess a vividness, immediacy and " other-worldliness," as a rule, compared with which the ordinary dream or everyday experience are as different as chalk from cheese. And no amount of talk about " antecedent improbability," " day dreaming " or "sensory hallucination " will shift such inward convictions.

Official and Quantitative Tests

However, purely subjective results, such as are so often got by means of a pendulum or even some modern development of Abrams' Box (dialled radionic instrument), mean little to the sceptic, for whom all this sort of thing is mere guesswork or imagination ; though he may begin to wonder if there may not be " something in it after all " when the operator occasionally scores runs of successes beyond chance expectation. But 50% of correct answers in the simple YES/NO type of enquiry—which is very commonly applied by radiesthetists—in which only *two* alternatives exist, means nothing in terms of mathematical probabilities, of course. Guesswork and random coincidence should yield equivalent results. If, on the other hand, one can score around 90% as to striking water, say, at approximately the predicted depth, and be right about yield and even quality, in all sorts of geological conditions, whereas randomly sited bores prove, at best, 50%, say, without any depth, yield or quality forecasts in detail, *then* one is getting somewhere. Ditto when the dowser's well strikes water, as predicted, in a restricted area already entailing several dry or very poor wells of equivalent or greater depth—as I myself have several times managed to do, despite adverse geological forecasts and local tradition. Or, again, one may claim to have succeeded beyond any chance expectation in official tests (military) during the last war, when one managed to get, say, 50-60% correct answers, or even a lot better than that when not too anxious or interfered with, relative to unexploded bombs and mines—as follows.

Such tests were made by the late Capt. W. H. Trinder and me on dummy mines and unexploded bombs (the precise location of which nobody knew at the time). For instance, ten similar tin boxes were arranged in a circle, equally spaced, on a grass lawn, one of which contained **T.N.T.**, the rest sand ; and we had to say which was the " mine," using a specific sample and working from the centre of the circle by a technique we had first elaborated. And as the chance expectation was one in ten, or 10% out of 100 trials, it was conclusive evidence for " radiesthesia " when we scored 30, 60, or even (once) 90 per cent. of correct answers before an eminent physicist and his military assistants.*

These and many similar dowsing tests which my colleagues and I made between 1936-41 were based on purely physiological reflexes ; the dowser acting as automatically and blank-mindedly as possible, and using techniques derived from laboratory and field tests with our bodies and instruments, of the kinds described in *The Physics of the Divining Rod* and some of my subsequent B.S.D. papers. But simple electromagnetic devices were sometimes used to boost up the natural field, when weak, owing to bad weather, or else to damp out interfering factors that would have confused results locally. For instance, lacking a particular magnetic field-stabiliser and a small shock-coil, to energise the ground locally and any embedded targets therein, scoring levels fell much lower at confusing sites or in stormy weather. Similarly at a coal mine, an ironworks, a war factory and other such sites, or when there was surface water all over the place, such special aids were almost essential, I found.

Comparison of Alternative Methods

Yet when I tried to get help from intuitions and " hunches " (of which I may, perhaps, claim a fair share), results were far less satisfactory ; though I do not want to discredit such methods in the hands of the gifted few, if they can be reasonably justified. But my own work and general reading suggest strongly that subjective methods are not only very tiring and sporadic, but seldom give more than around 30% of success against a chance expectation of, say, 10% or less, even in the most favourable circumstances. And it is interesting to note that this figure tends to appear in a good many official ESP and similar experiments with good percipients, working in sympathetic, quiet surrounds. It is also evident that the *psychic* operator needs frequent rests (after every three trials, say) and diversions, *and also suffers from fading inspiration in dull, routine work, far more markedly than the ordinary physiological dowser or true radiesthetist.* The latter, if a

* The matter was so arranged as to exclude either telepathy or psycho-radiant effects from the technical bystanders.

country diviner, has to face the combined malice of the elements, very rough country, long journeys on foot and by car or train, and is often surrounded by sceptical or amused spectators and distracted both normally and radiesthetically by all sorts of intrusive and variable factors, such as aircraft, road and rail vehicles, local metalwork and machinery, etc. He is also up against a tough commercial and realistic proposition, embodying many anxious economic factors, with his personal reputation at stake always, as compared with the quiet academic seclusion of the average ESP experimenter or indoor radiesthetist. All this, even supposing that it is easier to locate large objects in the field than to diagnose a small one indoors—which I very much doubt, relatively speaking.

On the whole, it seems probable that the average field dowser, using a tough forked rod, will be less prone to psychological influences and self-suggestion or wishful thinking (and I speak from experience of both techniques) than the indoor radiesthetic diagnostician, with his pendulum, dialled apparatus, " witnesses," control magnets, etc. And these two types of dowser often have so little in common, intellectually, emotionally or methodically, as to appear to be doing quite different things (like a surgeon and a physician, say). Yet they are, in fact, doing precisely the same things on two very different scales of magnitude ; each dealing in equivalent radiesthetic reactions and detection methods, applied to similar radionic fields of manifestation, with their zones and beams of reactions, " wavelengths " or " rates," syntonisations and metrical systems of interpretation ; and both being similarly affected by magnetic and electromagnetic, electrostatic and radiological factors, by the weather, by fatigue, by states of health, psycho-radiant action and, finally, by a host of confusing psychological conditions.

So long as the dowser sticks rigidly to his neuro-muscular automatism, using standardised routines based on instrumental and geophysical checking, and allows for intrusive or variable physical factors, whether meteorological, geophysical or physiological, he should be tolerably safe and secure. But directly he begins to *think* too much or to rely on his *intuition* to help him, he has entered the psychological and metaphysical arena, wherein nothing is certain and all things possible. One is then no longer delineating and measuring objective physical manifestations, but may be merely imagining and creating things—or simply guessing in a rather childish manner. Of course, if one has real faith and some degree of spirituality, it is possible that heaven will also help those who first help themselves, as old Aesop cynically remarked. But there are few modern dowsers who prepare themselves by prayer and fasting, consecrate their implements on the high altar, or else honestly subscribe to true *divination*, I fear. Most of them are, alas, far too self-satisfied and egotistical.

Naturally, the physical and more scientific dowser needs to be fairly self-assured : without which one can do few things well. But he should guard himself against subjectivism, in any guise, as against the plague. The rest is simply acquired or developed manipulative craft, balancing skill and logical interpretation in accordance with known geological, geophysical and physiological facts. And the more routine and standardised his craft can be made, the better it is likely to succeed, also to impress outsiders ; especially if he can use a few mechanical aids, knows a little geology and physics, and can explain things to others in terms of basic radionic theory, free of all mysticism and nonsense. He can fairly use " samples," " reaction times," " serial numbers," etc., provided he knows clearly how and why he does so ; also alternative depth or yield estimation methods, graphs and tabulations, derived experimentally in the sort of way a few serious workers have endeavoured to expound. But he ought not to worry unduly over rubber boots, the colour or texture of his clothes, phosphorous matches, jewellery, coins, keys, tooth-fillings, etc., so long as he is working on strong microscopic fields and is not personally allergic to any of the former materials in a marked degree. He should, however, remain comfortable, relaxed and unimpeded, physically speaking, see that he does not get too tired, keeps fit, avoids unsettled weather or disturbed geological sites, tiresome bystanders and a lot of moving objects, machinery, magnetic fields, radioactive bodies, radio sources, high winds, H.T. electric supplies and so forth. Otherwise, he may be confused and misled.

Main Sources of Error

The main sources of error and misapprehension have already been broadly indicated above. *Geologically*, certain contorted strata, saturated sand or clay beds, faults, ironstones, etc., can be very troublesome ; and such regions should be left alone. *Meteorologically*, heavy fog, mist or low cloud can be both depressing and also weaken the dowsing fields, though conditions usually are stable therewith ; whereas gales, electric storms, snow blizzards, " April showers " and so forth, along with all sudden changes of weather fronts tend to be generally disturbing. *Geophysically*, diurnal, lunar and seasonal cycles in mean field strength, also radioactive deposits, magnetic anomalies, local electromagnetic machinery, power cables, etc., all have to be taken into account, if one desires consistent, fairly reliable results in quantitative terms or even as to correct vertical locations and direction-finding. *Physiologically*, correct techniques, avoidance of ill health or fatigue, much self control and skill are prerequisites ; and drugs and narcotics should be avoided in any excess. *Psychologically*, the mind must be kept clear, blank and unprepossessed, free from imagination, prejudice or wishful thinking, also steeled

against telepathic invasion by others—which, like the physical control, can be learnt in due time by an objective-minded person, I think. The mental attitude should also always be rational, objective and scientific; using experimental data to lead to theories, (insofar as the facts are repetitive and common to most good dowsers), rather than allow imaginary or acquired hypotheses to predetermine observations. And one ought always to *act* first, according to some well-tried routine plan, and then to *think* and analyse afterwards, taking into full account all reliable local geological or other data, with which one's findings ought to harmonise as a rule. The opinions of other skilled dowsers or prospectors, analysts or doctors should also be properly respected, and one must aim to be a sound technician rather than a crank or an artistic poseur.

The meteorological and geophysical factors (variables) have been referred to, relative to instrumental recordings, in my own recent papers (see following footnote); whereas some physiological and psychological ones are also mentioned above.

Instrumental Checking of Results

Not only can radiesthetic responses (genuine, reflex ones) be initiated artificially by electrical, magnetic and radiological means, as I have already indicated elsewhere and other scientific workers have confirmed, and turn out to be proportional to the applied (direct or else inductive) stimulus, as the accompanying lantern slides will have shown you to-day; but automatic physical apparatus can also be used in place of the human sensitive. This, however, is a very lengthy and tricky task, owing to (1) the subtlety of the dowsing fields and rays involved, which are of *several different classes*, all of which affect our bodies alternatively, worse luck for the investigator; and (2) the variability of the physical factors, both primary and secondary. Yet it is, indeed, possible to use instruments rather tediously and expensively, and to analyse and graph the data in a statistical manner, as the automatic tape records I have been showing you to-day will have indicated.* And dissected frog's muscle can also be employed in the classical manner to operate a myograph, in reponse to radiation and induction fields of the types concerning us. So, too, can various germinating seeds, sensitive plants and other living organisms, in the manner of Gurwitsch and his followers, for instance.

---

* Examples of such records will be found in my papers on the subject in *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 84, pp. 308-24, and ditto, XII, 88, pp. 198-206, both of which are illustrated. Some earlier radiometer tracings are also reproduced in *B.S.D.J.*, IX, 71, pp. 251-274; and my review of Dr. Tromp's book *Psychical Physics*, in *B.S.D.J.*, IX, 67, pp. 19-27, contains remarks relative to the psycho-physical problems of Radiesthesia generally. Other references will be found earlier in the present paper.

However, instruments can be mismanaged or their output either mishandled or " cooked " to suit the experimenter's whims quite as readily as can actual dowsing results themselves. A really skilled, experienced and unprejudiced investigator is, therefore, necessary here ; and this is no field for hasty, prepossessed or incompetent folk, but should be left to the whole-time, scientific experimenter and statistician.

Instrumentation, on the other hand, does enable one to vindicate the best dowsers, to help build up a coherent physical theory, to obtain graphical records for publication, to study variable and intrusive factors, screening, excitation, frequency effects, wavelengths of the " beat," standing-wave or interference types, etc. So it should be fully valued as a powerful ally by the classical dowser or radiesthetist, *when properly engaged in.* Still, the human observer and operator counts even here, unfortunately, both in terms of psycho-radiant output from his body and also relative to subsequent interpretations—as advanced physicists are at last beginning to realise to their cost in some other fields.

In practice, acting as a physical automaton, the skilled dowser, like the " dead " frog's legs, can get remarkably accurate and consistent results, within certain limits (determined by Weber's Law, governing physiological responses), as some of the diagrams and graphs I have shown you will have indicated ; showing a nice degree of correlation between the instrumental and radiesthetic or physiological readings, obtained quite independently and clear of any normal or else telepathic transference. But the finer detail of the business and much of the sorting out of active factors may best be left to the instrumentalist, who can more easily isolate the latter and study them individually and repetitively by his graphical recorders.

Here arises the oft-debated point : Are " unorthodox " experiments of this sort repeatable and dependable, like ordinary scientific work. To this I can emphatically answer YES, insofar as the purely instrumental tests are concerned, which have nothing abnormal or unorthodox about them, apart from some novelty, but conform to the strictest canons of scientific method. But when one comes to the radiesthetic tests, the answer is partly YES, partly NO, since the human sensitive responds to so many different factors, alternatively or conjointly : and it is difficult to sort them out sometimes or to be quite sure of freedom from psychological interference. And, finally, the subjective or intuitive diviner proper is a lot more problematical still ; psychological and mental phenomena not being in any manner measurable physically (transcending all normal spacetime and materio-mechanical reference systems). So that such results are *not* usually repeatable at will or to order. But this does not mean that they have no rational significance or realism, as materialists like to assume :

they may be perfectly true and valid in another mode of apprehension, like all the best ethical, moral, aesthetic, spiritual and religious conceptions ; only they do not happen to be amenable to physico-mechanical or mathematical treatment.

The best physical dowsers may, of course, often fail through no fault of their own—variable and intrusive factors, which confuse or mask the true issues for them, *just as they also do for the automatic instruments.* And it is because of this percentage of fallibility and the general complexity of the phenomena we face that so many " orthodox " scientists and lay sceptics will not tolerate this and allied subjects : they are far too impatient and artificially mechanical in their approach to Nature—*who is always as complex in detail as she is simple in fundamental principles, apparently.* As a result of this complexity—which is not of man's imagining—many dowsers also become impatient of scientific dowsing tests, etc. At the same time they themselves build up even more cumbrous and artificial systems of method and hypothesis, that do not even cohere individually, let alone provide any common denominators, as a rule. Nor can they see the wood for the trees in Radiesthesia, it seems.

The usual strictures made by both dowsers themselves and their outside critics need not, therefore, be taken very seriously, once one recognises the inherent complexity, subtlety and variability of the phenomena in question—which can be proved instrumentally. That is why modern investigators, such as H. M. Budgett, T. B. Franklin and I myself, S. W. Tromp and others have seen fit to spend so much time and money on these enquiries. For Radiesthesia and Radionics offer rich and almost virgin fields for scientific discovery and development, when properly understood without nonsense or prejudice, which should greatly illuminate our knowledge of both the physical and biological sciences. There is also much very promising material here for the parapsychologist, if he can be bothered to listen to us and to sift the metaphysical from the physical data in the sort of way I have broadly indicated in this lecture. Meantime, genuine radiesthetists are strongly recommended to do some sifting and sorting, too, and to adhere as closely as possible to purely physiological and objective reactions ; otherwise they will surely be superseded very soon by advanced technologists in other scientific fields, who are almost daily making astonishing progress on parallel lines.

As I have said before, we must either advance, stand still or retreat. At present, unfortunately, owing to a stagnant and obstinate conservatism or else an even blinder and more foolish reactionism, the majority of dowsing and radiesthetic tyros seem to be either stationary or in retreat. This, I think is quite unforgivable in the light of modern scientific and technical opportunities and all that a few more determined investigators of the

craft have achieved on their behalf in recent years. This, too, as another writer in our Journal* has lately implied, is no way for such a contraternity to behave, if dowsers hope to prosper.

NOTE.—A number of lantern slides, drawings, photos and graphs were exhibited in order to illustrate some typical achievements of the radiesthetic and intuitive faculties under discussion ; also automatic photographic records, showing how dowsing fields are liable to vary in form and strength with weather changes, the physical (radionic) flow field of running water, moving vehicles, etc., and the way in which human emotions generate psychoradiant effects, which can also be recorded instrumentally at a distance, under suitably quiet conditions.

THE HERBERT GEORGE RADIESTHESIA ASSOCIATION, INCOR.

BY R. J. ROBERTS

Shortly after the death of Herbert George,† in June, 1950, a number of his friends and pupils got together and sought means whereby the work of this notable radiesthetist could be given definite recognition and a promising future. There were, at that time scattered throughout New Zealand a number of radiesthetists, both practising and amateur, who had been his pupils. Some of them, quite clearly, seemed to have little understanding of what they had learnt from him, and it was agreed ultimately that some form of organisation was needed to collect, understand, and to amplify all that this pioneer had discovered.

There was much debate concerning the form this organisation should take. A private or secret organisation of some sort was even proposed ; but, eventually, this idea was discarded in favour of the simple democratic form which has since permitted its incorporating as a legally constituted and registered body. The members are free, insofar as each is permitted his own understanding of radiesthesia, in order that he may ever be able to seek to amplify it, both from the illustrated works of others and by his own efforts. There is no hard and fast dogma. The radiesthetic

* See *B.S.D.J.*, XII, 90, pp. 332-8.

† Mr. George was a member of the British Society of Dowsers

capacities of some, nevertheless, were noticeably superior, and the more experienced members have often been able to encourage and help others. From the generally more expert members there has been formed a small council which has undertaken experimental research work, designed to further the general understanding and expertise of the techniques used and proposed.

Many changes in form and interpretation have already been made in them, so that now it is not very easy to recall precisely Herbert George's original teachings. They could, however, be stated somewhat as follows :

1. All things give off radiations which are possibly etheric. These may be detected by the radiesthetist.

2. All these radiations may be represented, or symbolised, by a colour or shade of a colour. These " colours " may be used conveniently by the radiesthetist in place of, or in the same manner, as he may have been accustomed to use a " sample " or a " witness." Possessing such a representative colour (conveniently present in a small hank of stranded embroidery cotton, *not* wool), the radiesthetist may be assisted, or confirmed, in his detection of items not easily represented by sample, e.g., qualities, micro-organisms, etc. These colours may be " made up " by a competent radiesthetist.

3. The physical life of all organisms, e.g., human, animal, plant, bacteria, etc., are constantly vitalised by perpetual radiations, the most important of which appear to come " out of the East." This Radiation (in New Zealand from a point a few degrees north of due east) is used by the members of the Association as a convenient and constant standard to which to construct and tune their motorscopes.

4. The " Eastern Radiation " is harmonious to all physical life forms. Others are harmonious, neutral or inharmonious.

5. All radiations may be amplified or neutralised by the use of a simple technique, or through the use of a simple machine. This fact appears as the basis of much of the so-called " colour therapy " now being applied by radiesthetists, and others, so successfully in New Zealand. It may be noted that some of the diseases which, to all appearances, do not respond readily to orthodox treatments, seem to do so quite readily to this radiesthetic treatment.

A member of the Association has each his own particular preference for the indicating instrument he uses, but a number of the more expert operators seem to use the motorscope, as Herbert George himself did. This, developed in form by Herbert George from that used by Major Pogson, is preferred for many reasons, but chiefly, it seems, on account of its comprehensive applicability, and each member usually constructs his own.

It consists of a small rod of hardwood, brass or perspex, etc. The actual material used seems to have little bearing upon its

efficacy. This rod, sometimes only about a quarter of an inch diameter, is made variously, from four to six inches long. One end is blunt but rounded, and the other end tapers to a point. Near the blunt end there are two opposing crank-pins, each of which carries one or more black glass beads which act conveniently as ferrules capable of being held freely between the thumb and forefinger of each hand. The crank-pins are placed excentrically about half an inch apart, the lowest (i.e., that nearest the blunt end) is about a quarter of an inch from that end.

The crank-pins are frequently of the simple brass domestic variety, and are chosen so that one is negative and the other positive ; and the beads are chosen similarly and placed appropriately upon their corresponding pins. Some operators are very particular in their selecting and placing of pins and beads. Not only should the rod ends be definitely positive and negative ; but, when thus tuned and held to rotate about a vertical axis (positive hand uppermost), the pointed end should have little difficulty in responding to the direction of the origin of the eastern radiation.

In normal use the lower crank-pin is held by the negative hand, with the rod upright, in the ready or starting position. A positive reaction will be indicated by a rotation of the pointed end of the motorscope towards the object being diagnosed. A negative reaction would be away from that object. The strength of the reaction, in each case, is indicated by the number of turns, or revolutions, made by the motorscope. The colour (when used) is usually held between the first and second fingers of the negative hand, with the label (if any) at the back of that hand.

The council members have steadily sought a general concensus on the meaning and realities of radiesthesia ; for it was agreed quite early in the piece that only through some understanding of the processes of radiesthesia would it be possible to approach any real appreciation of the laws which must govern all radiesthetic phenomena. To be real is to be based upon the stability of law, and the council has been led by many devious ways into that which might not improperly be termed a metaphysical rather than a psychological approach.

The scientist is one who knows, but, knowing so much, knows also that there is very much more he does not know. He therefore is essentially a seeker after the truths he does not know and how these new truths may transcend, or agree with, older truths. He begins his search with " what ? " the what of perception ; for without perception there is no knowledge. No " thing " exists in and by itself, but becomes real only through the relationships it bears to other things, even to the perceiver. These relationships enable the seeker to perceive the " how ? " of the existence of things ; and it is through the perception of relationships obtained through activity, that our scientist is able to approach still

nearer to the realities of the things themselves. Nevertheless, since activity is inherent in all things, it follows that, having some knowledge of the "how," he can then begin to approach the "why?" in all Creation, and in doing so approaches nearer to that far-off goal of all his seeking, the knowledge of himself.

Review any radiesthetic operation, and four distinct elementary actions will be found. These are: firstly, the operator formulates, consciously or unconsciously, a question with a demand for the answer that is always implicit in every question. This demand is then addressed, he may not know where, to his rod or to some intelligence within or without himself. Secondly, he has given this question and the desire for the answer in a form suited to his particular technique, together with a full confidence or faith that the answer will be forthcoming. Thirdly, the answer is received —or it is not—correctly; and then finally, the operator translates it.

In the whole process there are always present two dominant elements. The operator has the power and the intelligence to question, and there is always some intelligence able and willing to supply the answer. There are thus both action and reaction, completing the experience. The operator understands and controls the formulating of the question in terms suited to his technique, and he is also able to translate the answer as received. He may not, at least there appears to exist no possibility of his being able to do so, actually command a correct answer from the Intelligence. The very best he can do is surely to provide a really suitable instrument, i.e., himself, through whose elements a properly interpretable answer may be received.

The whole process may indeed be likened to the sending and receiving of question and answer over a telegraph line. An operator, making the demand for a reply, formulates the question in terms of the Morse Code, and despatches it. The telegraph line carries the electric impulses to the receiving operator at the other end. He, knowing the answer, sends it back as electric impulses over the telegraph line. The answer is received and translated by the first operator, and the whole operation has been completed.

It may be noted that the first operator constitutes the intelligence that sends the question. This intelligence is neither the sending instrument, Morse Code, telegraph line, electric current, nor the receiving instrument. The receiving second operator, also an intelligence, has received it and has supplied the answer. This is equally most certainly none of the means and instruments through which it has become intelligible to the first operator. The two intelligences have made use of the telegraph system, and the question and answer have then constituted a completed experience of perception.

The real elements, in every radiesthetic operation, are the intelligent operator and the Intelligence that supplies the answer. The instruments and techniques employed are quite secondary, but are nevertheless necessary and responsible for the transmitting of both question and answer. It must surely be conceded that in every system, even a telegraph system, there are elements that may distort both question and answer, even if we accept the two separate intelligences of the operators concerned as impeccable. The radiesthetic operator, as we know too well, may be at fault in his comprehending and formulating of the question ; and he also, as the receiving instrument, may be equally faulty as the receiver. There thus appear many possible elements in the operator himself that could freely contribute to a faulty and improper total experience.

Of the unknown Intelligence itself we may know little, if anything at all ; and, like the first operator in the telegraph parallel, the radiesthetic operator must rely absolutely upon the probity and capacity of that Intelligence supplying the answer. That such a faith is seldom, if ever, misplaced, is the outcome of some years' experience and practice of many a radiesthetic operator. The factors that contribute to the best results are more than faith, than expertise, than enthusiasm, than even a good understanding of the work that is done; even if all these contribute each its help to the final result. It appears equally essential that the operator should be normally healthy, in body emotion and mind, that he should be relaxed and easily concentrated upon the work in hand, and that his environment (in all its broadest meanings and connotations) should contribute no disturbing or distorting influences of any kind.

The work done to date by the members has tended, perhaps, towards an emphasis upon the aspect of Intelligence, but the power and method aspects have by no means been neglected. In Nature—and any radiesthetic operation may scarcely be assumed as outside Nature—where there is intelligence there is also power : the power required to carry out the operations guided by whatever intelligence there is. Further, the converse now appears also to be evident in Nature : where there is power there is also intelligence. Power is not left unguided and unguarded. The difficulty, if any such is noticed, may consist in the apparent, or assumed, inability to contact the hidden intelligences. However, there have been occasions wherein the operator has appeared to appeal to some set of these intelligences, with immediate results. Also, many of the simpler radiesthetic (for want of a better word) operations may very readily be assessed as having been performed in this manner ; but upon this and many other matters, most of us are still prepared to keep a very open mind.

What then, it may be asked, is this Intelligence, or Intelligences, that appears to assist so wonderfully the operator in his quest for

knowledge ? There are, of course, several possible answers ; and the first that occurs will possibly reflect that individual's normal cosmic outlook, however this may be interpreted. These possiblities may be stated as follows : the Intelligence is that of a discarnate human entity. It is the individual's soul or Higher Self, or even some other than human Intelligence (sometimes called Devas or Angels) which, having some attachment to the operator, is ever ready to help him where it may. Should the enquirer prefer to see it as a devil, whatever this may be, who shall gainsay him ?

It has surely been noticed that this Intelligence has powers of access to knowledge very notably superior to that of the normal human. What this access is, or how it is made, is still far from clear ; but there are commonly quite a number of forms of knowledge, presented to the operator that are suggestive. " Map Dowsing " is quite commonly done ; and how this type of operation may be performed and explained without powers of perception greater than that of the simple three dimensions of physical space, is very far from clear.

Another suggestion appears when the prognostication of some simple future event, e.g., the weather, is made. If it is done through some appeal to " weather Devas," there is no more to be said. However, when done months ahead, the modus operandi is still not too clear. Whatever be the actual process, one thing seems to stand out quite clearly : it has been done in some manner wherein " time " has been objective and not, as with us, subjective and beyond the individual's control. Can it be a " fourth dimension " ?

Before all may it ever be remembered that the present members of the Herbert George Radiesthesia Association, particularly the council members, are not without a sense of humour ; and are ever able to smile at the very curious, whether in tradition or outside it.

BROADCASTING RADIATIONS AND SOME EFFECTS ON PLANT LIFE

BY H. O. BUSBY

Having read some of the results of the broadcasting of radiations at the Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford, and of the Homeotronic Foundation, U.S.A., in *The World Science Review*, I tried some experiments which may be of some interest.

The methods used are somewhat crude, but have the merit of being simple, and do not require any complicated apparatus.

As orgone is the force used it is first necessary to obtain charged stones by anyone desiring to use these methods.

Two simple ways of charging these stones were described in *B.S.D.J.*, XII, 88, p. 229. A third way is to make a small solenoid about one inch in diameter with thin insulated wire, about twenty-four turns of wire on a cardboard tube. Make a small spot bare in the *centre* of the coil and attach a lead to this spot, metal to metal, the other end of the lead to be joined to a source of electricity.

To charge stones, place the coil when active on the stones to be charged for a couple of minutes then put them in the open on metal, they will be fully charged in about two days.

I had previously made a pyramid of sheet metal for another purpose and this gave me the broadcaster. The sides of the pyramid are 27in. base and 22½in. perpendicular to apex. I fixed the pyramid so that the open base was pointing in the desired direction, placed a charged stone weighing about two pounds in the apex together with samples of trace elements and fertiliser.

Using a Marty Chart (*B.S.D.J.*, XII, 89, p. 296) I took the vitality reading of various trees and shrubs within the fan-shaped area covered by the radiations, with the following results :—

Oleander Tree ..	285°	Second day	335°	Third day	355°
Mandarin Tree ..	260°	,,	310°	,,	360°
Grape Vine	290°	,,	340°	,,	355°
Gardenia	295°	,,	335°	,,	360°
Olive Tree ..... (100yds. away)	295°	,,	325°	,,	355°

The broadcaster was then removed to another site, but the above plants have retained their high vitality.

The radiations from the pyramid can be traced with a rod or pendulum for upwards of 300 yards.

This arrangement, consisting of a metal pyramid and charged stone, might be considered as almost a type of perpetual motion, as the stone is kept fully charged by resting on metal in the open, at the same time continually giving out power.

The effect of orgone on an individual was also tried with this result on the Marty Chart.

Vitality 290° ; holding a charged stone 310° ; holding a small prepared pendant 335°. After wearing this pendant, while sleeping for a few nights, the individual's vitality read 350°.

The pendant consisted of a small mirror 1¼in. by 1in., some crystals of magnesium sulphate and a fragment of gold sealed under a watch glass on the front of the mirror, the whole then charged as a stone.

IRIDOLOGY IN RELATION TO RADIESTHESIA

A lecture delivered to the Society on December 13th, 1955

BY COUNTESS MARYLA DE CHRAPOWICKI

To-day I wish to speak of a method of diagnosis which in this country is hardly ever used, not even by Naturopaths, with very few exceptions.

This method consists in relating various parts of the Iris to the organs and structures of the body in order to determine thereby the condition of those anatomical centres as well as the general state of health of a person.

The method is known under various names which are pronounced very often in different ways, as so often happens in the English language. Some call it Iris, others Iris Diagnosis, some writers use the title "Diagnosis from the Eyes," others call it Iriology, Iridiagnosis, etc., etc., the latest and more modern name is Iridology, and that is the one which I have chosen for my paper to-day, and after all it is not the name that matters but the principles which lie behind it.

Like so many important discoveries of science this peculiar sensitivity of the structure of the eye to internal impulses of mind and body was first discovered through an accident. The discoverer was a Hungarian doctor Homoeopath, Ignaz Peczely, who as a boy of ten tried to catch an owl and while struggling with the bird accidentally broke its leg. As the bone snapped a black spot appeared in the lower region of one of the bird's eyes, which attracted the boy's attention. Feeling sorry for the bird he brought it home, put a splint on the broken leg and began to nurse it to recovery, making a pet of it. As the bone began to heal he observed that the black spot gradually became fainter, leaving finally only a whitish cloud surrounded by a white line. In later years when Peczely began to practice as a Homoeopathic doctor the incident came back to his mind and he began to study the eyes of his patients, making careful notes and records until after years of study he became convinced that the eyes register not only the general appearances of health but that they contain most detailed indications of the nature of disease as well as of the principal location affected by it. In 1880 he published his first article on that subject and six years later in 1886 he followed it up with a topographical chart of the iris which was published in the *Homoeopatiche Monadsblatter*.

This new line of diagnosis was promptly taken up by other Homoeopathic physicians and soon more detailed charts began to appear, the first to follow being those of Liljequist and Schlegel and then various others. On the Continent and in America this

method of diagnosis is very widely used by Homoeopaths and Naturopaths. In my days of training in America it was one of the obligatory subjects in most of the Naturopathic colleges. Dr. Henry Lindlahr published in 1919 the first large manual with a revised chart, this was followed by a very similar work by Dr. Kritzer, who is still alive and practising in Los Angeles, California. The most modern of the American books on that subject is that of a Naturopathic physician Dr. Bernard Jensen, whose chart you see on the blackboard. On the Continent this new science has spread very far and wide, books have been published in many languages, even in Polish, and at present in Germany it is taken up by the orthodox medical profession and so widely used that the leading manufacturers of optical instruments are making special lenses for clinical work as well as cameras to photograph the details of the iris in colours.

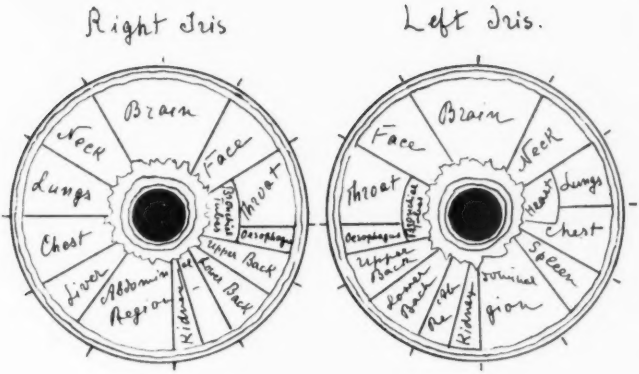
In this country several small books have appeared, and some interesting work in relation to the Nervous System and Psychology has been done by Dr. Anderschou. The best little manual still obtainable in London is by Victor Davidson, a Lindlahr pupil.

Topography

The topography of the Iris divides it into sections and zones; the zones run in circles while the sections radiate from the pupil outwards.

The most important and significant thing to remember is that this topography is absolutely fundamental and universal, that is it never changes. The circular chart is divided into 12 sections which remain without change, each section is then subdivided into degrees and those may vary as to details, but even then with very few exceptions. This fundamental plan as shown on the diagram gives the basic divisions of the eyes. The zones relate to the principal systems, the first circle found directly around the pupil relates to the Stomach and digestive system, the next to the Intestines and the third more of a zig-zag type relates to the Sympathetic Nervous System and is called the "sympathetic wreath." Then on the outside we have two rings, the so-called Scurf Rim, which is the outer rim of the iris where it joins to the sclera and which relates to the Skin and next to it the Lymphatic Zone.

The sections relate to the various organs or groups of organs, the upper region corresponding to the Brain and its various parts and functions which are described in the division of the separate degrees. Then moving from the brain centre to the left, in the right eye and to the right in the left eye we find the regions of the Lungs, Chest, Liver, Lower Abdomen, Kidney, Back, Throat and Face. In the left eye we have the Heart region in the place where the Lungs and Chest meet with the Sympathetic



Wreath and the Spleen in the section corresponding to the Liver in the right eye.

A normal healthy eye is either blue, light brown, or hazel brown. Any exaggerated darkening which is often so admired, such as black or violet is actually nothing more than a discoloration and so also is green, which refers to a physiological malfunction.

The normal texture should be fine in quality and clear in transparency; dark or light patches, granules, spindles, etc., are all indications of a disturbance or disease. Acute and inflammatory processes produce whitish clouds or lines whereas congestions and chronic conditions leave dark patches and lines. Healed lesions or injuries are usually recognised by a white line surrounding the spot. Foreign substances accumulated in the organs or tissues due to the retention of chemicals taken either in the form of drugs, patent medicines, denatured foods, or those absorbed through the skin by way of cosmetics or otherwise, give very pronounced indications. Sometimes one sees a whitish metallic ring in the lymphatic zone which is often taken for a sign of senility; actually such an indication is more often caused by sodium, potassium bromide or other similar drugs taken for insomnia or used in cooking such as bicarbonate of soda. The actual "Arcus senilis" appears as a wide opacity of the upper region in the brain section and rather in the shape of a crescent moon.

Every acute or chronic condition has its particular mark in the iris, and all degenerative diseases, such as T.B., cancer and others, give very pronounced indications and can easily be detected

by a skilled diagnostician. But my object to-day is not to give a lecture on iris diagnosis, which would be more appropriate for a purely medical meeting ; what I wish to emphasise is the value of that method to Radiesthesia.

When we begin to consider the reason for the correspondence of the various locations and indications found in the iris to the conditions of the body and to disease it becomes quite obvious that those indications have no direct physical connection and therefore they must be caused by impulses projected and transmitted by way of radiations. Since in Radiesthesia we are dealing fundamentally with the field of radiations and vibrations it would seem that the eyes should offer a most accurate and reliable chart. As far as I know all the charts and diagrams used by radiesthetists are based on the purely individual reactions of the operator and vary considerably, in fact there is no chart that can be said to be fundamentally and universally accurate. In Iridology we have a stable standard universal plan which never varies in its basic structure. I therefore think that it could be adopted in the study of Radiesthesia as a basic diagram for all students and beginners, giving thereby a uniformity of reading and the possibility of mutual control on a scientific basis, independent of individual reactions and readings. The greatest importance of the eye chart is that it gives definite proof of that subtle relationship which links the physical body to the invisible states of consciousness, recording that relationship in signs and symbols by which standard physiological patterns are always revealed in the same way in all eyes.

In conclusion I wish to show on the screen the gradual development of the most important charts derived from the original diagram of Dr. Peczely so that you will be able to see for yourselves how the fundamental topography has never varied, whilst more and more details have been added in the degrees of the various sections, but always following the same basic topography of the twelve divisions.

HOW THE HOT SPRING IN ZURZACH WAS FOUND

BY JAKOB W. F. STANGLE

Translated from an article in the Zeitschrift für Radiästhesie *and reproduced with the permission of the Author and the Editor.*

Towards the end of 1913 the Swiss Rhine Saltworks had a trial bore made in order to investigate the possibilities of extending the saltfields, and in 1914 the salt-bearing stratum had been reached at a depth of 351-357 metres. In June, 1914, at the expense of the provincial Government of Aargau, this test well was further deepened in the hope of striking potash and other minerals. In the same month the bore penetrated about 2 metres of Black Forest granite where, at a depth of about 412 metres, a hot spring at a temperature of 38.3 C. and a flow of 300 litre/minutes was encountered. The water was analysed, and in July, 1914, by order of the local Government, the bore-hole was provisionally closed. Subsequently the parish council of Zurzach undertook to take over the bore. As an alternative, it was proposed to carry out a fresh bore to the salt-bearing stratum ; however, the efforts of the parish council failed to achieve success, and the well was finally sealed.

During the twenties a certain Dr. Erh came to live at Zurzach, and heard tell of the hot spring and its healing properties, and with other gentlemen conceived the idea of carrying out further bores.

Not only were there difficulties of a financial kind, but an Aargau Professor, at a meeting to discuss the project, declared that the opening of the spring at Zurzach would adversely affect the water at Bad Baden and Schinznach. It was only the expert, contrary opinions of the geologist, Professor Gadtich-Schroeder and of Dr. Kopp, and the co-operation of Professor Gonzenbach, that enabled the initiative displayed by the people of Zurzach to carry the day. The advice proferred by dowsers was to the effect that, below and alongside the earlier bore, there was a continuous flow of hot water. After varying opinions had been expressed regarding the course and direction of flow of the water, I was engaged to undertake further tests and to determine the so-called " centre of concentration " in relation to the earlier bore. My examination revealed, as can be seen from the accom-

panying sketch,*, a flow with a branch towards the earlier bore.

Measurements by geophysical methods denoted a hot spring in a narrow fissure. My indications were to the effect that the "centre of concentration" was not under the existing bore but about 20 metres away. To eliminate all risk, the position for the bore was fixed at the point where, according to my measurements, the branch from the main stream to the earlier bore was situated. The depth of the zone was given by me at 420-440 metres and the flow at 8 to 10 litre/seconds. For the boring itself I insisted on a method which insured a vertical hole, as in consequence of the extreme narrowness and very slight inclination of the fissure, a small deviation would jeopardise the success of the bore. The firm of Brechtel of Ludwigshafen had undertaken to carry out this rather risky operation. The boring was started accurately at the spot which had been pegged, and at 412 metres a hot spring was encountered of about 120 litre/minutes, that is 180 litre/minutes less than in 1914. To obtain this extra flow it was decided that a suitable charge would have to be exploded so as to open up a path for the earlier spring. After a delay of several weeks, occupied in calculations and preparations, and after everything had been made ready for the explosion of a charge, the Committee of Management began to consider whether they had really taken all available advice, seeing that an explosion might either block or release a flow of the kind in question. Already over a quarter of a million francs had been spent on the bore, and the stream had still to be found. Discussions revealed that the person who had finally fixed the point for boring, namely myself, had never been consulted about the blasting.

After I had examined the well data sent by special messenger, I at once communicated with the Thermalquellen A.G.† by telephone, and on August 19th, 1955, informed them that on no account should a charge be exploded, but that the depth should be continued to 430-440 metres (in accordance with my original report), for it was a case of a nearly vertical fissure, closed at the top, and of setting the bore exactly on that point in the underground water course, where the fissure had its greatest porosity. I was told by telephone and by letter that further boring was not contemplated, as from a geological point of view there was no prospect of finding more water in a bore 416 metres in depth which had already reached the granite. I then reported, that in no case would I come before a depth of 440 metres had

---

* The sketch shows the strata in the following order : opal-bearing detritus to about 50 metres ; gypsum to 100 m. ; marl to 200 m. ; disturbed limestone formation followed by anhydrite to 300 m.; a narrow band of salt beds followed by undulating limestone to 400 m.; a few metres of mottled sand strata followed by granite.—Translator.

† Aktiengesellschaft (Limited Company)

been reached, and that a charge sprung at a depth of 430-440 metres would only be legitimate and purposeful if the line of the stream had, up till then, not been struck.

The President of the Thermalquellen A.G. therefore at once stopped the preparations for the explosion and continued the boring. The granite was so hard that only 8 centimetres were penetrated daily, and with every centimetre in depth the matter appeared more hopeless. But at a depth of 429.6 metres a hot flow of 1720 litre/minutes, at 40 C. rose from the borehole, showing that not only had the spring been struck, but also the hitherto unopened branch flow. The chief driller reported that the bore from 400 metres depth onwards could only be carried on by rotary drilling, and that a fissure of slight inclination had been crossed at 429 metres. The dowsing prediction and the record of the borehole therefore agreed in a most precise manner, and were in accordance with the geological reality. If anyone would like to attribute this to chance, let him do so! Reason and commonsense give a different verdict.

Editor's postscript : From the facts in the foregoing report, both the layman and technician can gather that the real thermal stream was discovered entirely through the skill of the Master Dowser, Stängle. Such skill belongs only to a Master of the Rod who has full confidence in his own ability. If the advice of the consultant geologist had been followed, the bore would have been broken off at 416 metres and the township of Zurzach would have had to put up with a flow of only 5 litre/seconds, whilst it has actually at its disposal 29 litre/seconds.

This case is strongly reminiscent of another prospection (at Wall/Obb) in which, besides the writer, Herr Stängle also took part. In this case we had politely rejected the geological report. Nevertheless, a bore was started, but at 92.5 metres boring was stopped as being unlikely to be productive. Only at my earnest request was boring continued, and after only another 40 cm. an unusually strong flow of water was encountered.*

Dr. F. WETZEL

---

* See *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 83, page 253

EXPERIMENT WITH IRRADIATED SEEDS

A former member, Mr. R. E. Espiau, has sent us information about an experiment with seeds of swedes which he had treated by means of V.H.F. radiation. The treatment was carried out in several stages and involved the use of a high frequency generator, the energy from which was passed through coils tuned to the vibratory frequency of the seeds.

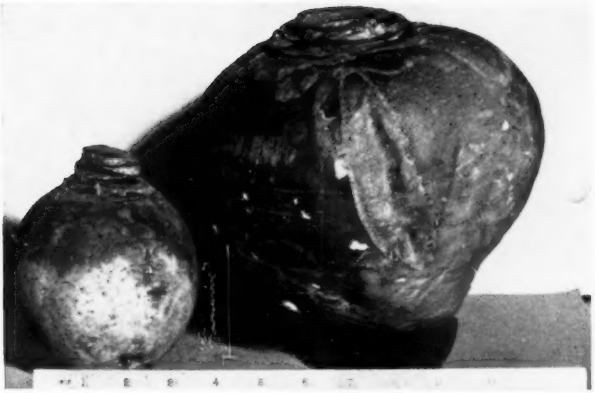
The tuning was done with a pendulum by radiesthetic methods.

The seeds had been provided by a friend, Mr. Sinclair Stevens, a crofter living at John O'Groats, who was dissatisfied with the crops of swedes he had obtained in previous years. From an examination of samples of soil, it appeared that one of his fields was more suitable than the others for the growth of swedes and, from a comparison of the soil with the type of seed, it was clear that the maturity of any swedes grown on that field would attain a development averaging only eighty per cent. of the maximum.

The land concerned is rather peaty and soggy for long spells after heavy rain owing to the almost total absence of proper drainage. The soil is in general poor ; only phosphate fertiliser is used annually, and that in insufficient quantity.

In November Mr. Stevens told Mr. Espiau the result of his planting. He stated that all his crops were unusually good, and that he had had a bumper crop of turnips and swedes. He had planted the boosted seeds in alternate drills with the untreated seeds ; the roots from the former were distinctly the best, but those from the untreated seeds were in general not far behind them. He sent our informant specimens of the roots from an untreated and a treated seed. The weight of the latter is 11½lb., whilst the usual weight of a swede grown from an untreated seed varies from 1½ to 2 lb.

Mr. Espiau exhibited the specimens at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show early in November, when it attracted the attention of their Scientific Committee. A letter from the R.H.S. stated that the Scientific Committee and the Fruit and Vegetable Committee suggested that a quantity of seed be obtained, and some of it be subjected to the V.H.F. treatment, and that untreated and treated seeds be sown next year (1956) for unofficial trial both at Experimental Nurseries in Surrey and in the North of England.



Two extremes : a swede grown from an untreated seed and another (right) from an irradiated seed

THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

Based on information supplied by Mr. Noel Macbeth, with emendations

R-A stands for radio-active

Atomic Number		
1	Hydrogen	Gas, colourless, odourless, highly inflammable
2	Helium	Gas, colourless, odourless. An inert gas, which does not combine with other elements. In mineral springs
3	Lithium	Metal, silvery white. The lighest known metal. Soft and melts at 180° C. Mineral springs.
4	Beryllium or Glucinium	Metal, silvery white, rather hard. Melts at 1278° C. Malleable.
5	Boron	Grey solid. Non-metallic element.
6	Carbon	Black solid (in charcoal, carbon black, graphite, etc., but colourless in diamond).
7	Nitrogen	Gas, colourless, odourless. 79% of our atmosphere. Very inert compared with oxygen, hydrogen.
8	Oxygen	Gas, colourless, odourless. Essential to fire and to life. In water, air, all animal and vegetable organisms.
9	Fluorine	Gas, pale yellow, strong smelling and poisonous. Attacks most metals. Combines with nearly all other elements.
10	Neon	Gas, colourless, odourless. Inert gas found in atmosphere. Best conducting gas; made luminous by electric discharge in neon-filled tubes for illuminating purposes.
11	Sodium	Metal, silvery, melting at 97.5° C. Decomposes water.
12	Magnesium	Metal, silvery white; very light. Melts at 651° C. Flashlight photography.
13	Aluminium	Metal, white. Melts at 626° C. In clay, bauxite, etc.
14	Silicon	Non-metallic solid, crystalline or non-crystalline. The base of Silica (silicon dioxide, S_1O_2) found in the body.
15	Phosphorus	Non-metallic, very poisonous yellow solid or as non-poisonous, dark red powder. Insoluble in water, where it is usually kept, as it is very inflammable in air.
16	Sulphur	Non-metallic, amorphous or in yellow crystals. As Flowers of Sulphur or as sublimed sulphur.
17	Chlorine	Gas, greenish-yellow. Poisonous, suffocating.
18	Argon	Gas, colourless, without odour. The most inert gas.
19	Potassium	Metal, silvery-whitish blue, very soft. Melts at 62.6° C. Thrown on water, takes fire. When burning, gives violet colour.
20	Calcium	Metal, soft, silvery. Not found as an element, but in lime, etc. Calcium element melts at 843° C. and decomposes water.
21	Scandium	Metal. Melts at 1200° C.
22	Titanium	Metal, light and corrosion-resistant. Melts at 1800° C.

23—Vanadium	Metal. Melting point 1710° C.
24—Chromium	Metal, hard, steel-grey. Melts at 1890° C.
25—Manganese	Metal, resembling iron. Melts at 1260° C.
26—Iron	Metal, magnetic. Melts at 1535° C.
27—Cobalt	Metal, silvery white. Melts at 1495° C. Usually mined with arsenic. Magnetic.
28—Nickel	Metal, grey-white. Magnetic. Melts at 1455° C.
29—Copper	Metal, malleable, ductile, reddish. Melts at 1083° C. Good conductor of electricity.
30—Zinc	Metal, bluish-white. Melts at 419° C.
31—Gallium	Metal, crystalline, grey-white ; very hard. Melts at 30° C. Found in zinc-blend.
32—Germanium	Metal, crystalline, grey. Very rare. Melts at 959° C. Found combined with silver.
33—Arsenic	Steel-grey solid with metallic lustre. Melts at 814° C. In oxide state, very poisonous.
34—Selenium	Metallic, crystalline, red or grey. The grey metallic form is a semi-conductor for electricity, the conductivity increasing with illumination. Photo-electric cells used in photography and film work. Selenium rectifiers.
35—Bromine	Liquid, reddish-brown. Boils at 59° C. Obtained from sea water
36—Krypton	Gas, colourless, odourless. Inert gas.
37—Rubidium	Metal, silver-white. Melts at 38.5° C. Physical and medicinal properties resemble those of potassium
38—Strontium	Metal, yellow or silvery-white. Melts at 800° C. Salts used in pyrotechnics.
39—Yttrium	Metal, dark grey. Melts at 1490° C.
40—Zirconium	Metal, iron-grey. Melts at 1900° C.
41—Niobium	Metal, grey. Melts at 1950° C. Also called columbium.
42—Molybdenum	Metal, silver-white ; malleable, ductile. Melts at 2620° C.
43—Technicium	Not yet isolated. An artificially-made element.
44—Ruthenium	Metal, white, hard ; resembles platinum. Melts at 2450° C.
45—Rhodium	Metal, hard, white ; ductile, malleable. Melts at 1970° C. Belongs to platinum group.
46—Palladium	Metal, silvery. Melts at 1555° C.
47—Silver	Metal. Next to gold, the most malleable and ductile. Melts at 961° C.
48—Cadmium	Metal, bluish-white. Found in several ores of zinc. Melts at 321° C.
49—Indium	Metal, soft, malleable, bluish-silver. Melts at 156° C.
50—Tin	Metal. Melts at 232° C.
51—Antimony	Metal, silvery-white, very brittle. Melts at 631° C. Alloys used for printing type.
52—Tellurium	Metal, silver-white, brittle. Melts at 452° C.
53—Iodine	Crystalline solid, grey-black. Melts at 114° C. From certain seaweeds and from Chile nitrate.
54—Xenon	Gas found in the air. Inert, i.e., does not combine chemically.
55—Caesium	Metal, silvery white. Melts at 28.5° C.
56—Barium	Metal, yellowish-silver. Melts at 850° C.

57—Lanthanum	Melts at 810° C.	Rare earth elements
58—Cerium	White. Melts at 635° C. Acts like a tinder.	
59—Praseodimium	Yellow. Melts at 940° C.	
60—Neodimium	Yellow. Melts at 840° C.	
61—Promethium	Only compounds yet isolated.	
62—Samarium	Melts at about 1350° C.	
63—Europium	Only compounds yet isolated.	
64—Gadolinium	Ditto	
65—Terbium	Ditto	
66—Dysprosium	Ditto	
67—Holmium	Ditto	
68—Erbium	Ditto	
69—Thulium	Ditto	
70—Ytterbium	Metal. Melts at 1800° C.	
71—Lutecium	Only compounds yet isolated	
72—Hafnium	Metal. Melts at 1700° C. Similar to Zirconium	
73—Tantalum	Metal, silvery-white and ductile. Melts at 2996° C.	
74—Tungsten or Wolfram	Metal, hard, crystalline, iron-grey. Melts at 3370° C. Used much in electric lamps.	
75—Rhenium	Metal. Melting point 3000° C.	
76—Osmium	Metal, bluish-white. Melts at 2700° C. Specific gravity 22.5, i.e., it is the heaviest known form of matter.	
77—Iridium	Metal, silver-white and brittle. Forms a hard alloy with platinum. In fountain-pen nib-points.	
78—Platinum	Metal, silvery; also a black powder having great absorption power. Melts at 1754° C.	
79—Gold	Metal, yellow, and almost as soft and malleable as lead. Melts at 1063° C.	
80—Mercury	Metal, at ordinary temperature liquid. Boils at 357° C. Congeals at 38.9°C.	
81—Thallium	Metal, bluish-white. Very soft and with low elasticity and tenacity. Melts at 303° C.	
82—Lead	Metal, bluish-grey, soft. Melts at 327.4° C.	
83—Bismuth	Metal, pinkish white. Melts at 271° C. A poor conductor of heat and electricity.	
84—Polonium	R-A element, a constituent of pitchblende.	
85—Astatine	A synthesised unstable isotope similar to the halogens.	
86—Radon	Gas, odourless. Inert gas. The heaviest gas known (9.7 grams. per litre)	
87—Francium	An "alkali metal" from the disintegration of actinium	
88—Radium	Metal present in pitchblende. R-A; employed: radium bromide 10 mgms. in glass or shellac used in treatment based on radiation.	
89—Actinium	Metal, R-A., found in the ores of uranium.	
90—Thorium	Metal, lead-grey crystalline. Melts at 1845° C. R-A. Used in incandescent gas mantles.	
91—Proto-actinium	R-A metal.	
92—Uranium	Metal, white, hard but malleable. R-A.	

THE "TRANSURANIANS": 93—Neptunium, isolated by Fermi and four years earlier identified by Turenne's radiesthesia; 94—Plutonium; 95—Americium; 96—Curium; 97—Berkelium; 98—Californium; 99—Einsteinium; 100—Fermium; 101—Mendelevium.

The Elements in alphabetical order with Atomic Numbers and Atomic Weights

Actinium	Ac	89	227.000
Aluminium	Al	13	26.980
*Americum	Am	95	(243)
Antimony	Sb	51	121.760
Argon	A	18	39.944
Arsenic	As	33	74.910
Astatine	At	85	(210)
Barium	Ba	56	137.360
*Berkelium	Bk	97	(245)
Beryllium	Be	4	9.013
Bismuth	Bi	83	209.000
Boron	B	5	10.820
Bromine	Br	35	79.916
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.410
Caesium	Cs	55	132.910
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08
*Californium	Cf	98	(246)
Carbon	C	6	12.010
Cerium	Ce	58	140.130
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457
Chromium	Cr	24	52.010
Cobalt	Co	27	58.940
Copper	Cu	29	63.540
*Curium	Cm	96	(243)
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.460
Einsteinium	?	99	249.006
Erbium	Er	68	167.200
Europium	Eu	63	152.000
Fermium	?	100	
Fluorine	F	9	19.000
Francium	Fr	87	(223)
Gadolinium	Gd	64	156.900
Gallium	Ga	31	69.720
Germanium	Ge	32	72.600
Gold	Au	79	197.200
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.600
Helium	He	2	4.003
Holmium	Ho	67	163.940
Hydrogen	H	1	1.008
Indium	In	49	114.760
Iodine	I	53	126.910
Iridium	Ir	77	193.1
Iron	Fe	26	55.850
Krypton	Kr	36	83.800

Lanthanum	La	57	138.920
Lead	Pb	82	207.210
Lithium	Li	3	6.940
Lutecium	Lu	71	174.990
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.320
Manganese	Mn	25	54.930
Mendelevium		101	
Mercury	Hg	80	200.610
Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.950
Neodymium	Nd	60	144.270
Neon	Ne	10	20.183
Neptunium	Np	93	(237)
Nickel	Ni	28	58.690
Niobium	Nb	41	92.910
Nitrogen	N	7	14.008
Osmium	Os	76	190.200
Oxygen	O	8	16.000
Palladium	Pd	46	106.700
Phosphorus	P	15	30.975
Platinum	Pt	78	195.230
*Plutonium	Pu	94	(242)
Polonium	Po	84	210.000
Potassium	K	19	39.100
Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.920
*Promethium	Pm	61	(145)
Protoactinium	Pa	91	231.000
Radium	Ra	88	226.050
Radon	Rn	86	222.000
Rhenium	Re	75	186.310
Rhodium	Rh	45	102.910
Rubidium	Rb	37	85.480
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.700
Samarium	Sm	62	150.430
Scandium	Sc	21	44.960
Selenium	Se	34	78.960
Silicon	Si	14	28.090
Silver	Ag	47	107.880
Sodium	Na	11	22.997
Strontium	Sr	38	87.630
Sulphur	S	16	32.066
Tantalum	Ta	73	180.880
*Technicium	Tc	43	(99)
Tellurium	Te	52	127.610
Terbium	Tb	65	159.200
Thallium	Tl	81	204.390
Thorium	Th	90	232.120

Thulium	Tm	69	169.400	*Xenon*	Xe	54	131.300
Tin	Sn	50	118.700				
Titanium	Ti	22	47.900	Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.040
Tungsten	W	74	183.920	Yttrium	Y	39	88.920
Uranium	U	92	238.070	Zinc	Zn	30	65.380
Vanadium	V	23	50.950	Zirconium	Zr	40	91.220

* For the " Transuranians " : Atomic numbers 93 to 98 and also for Technicium 43, Promethium 61 and Francium 87, instead of the atomic weight, the mass number of the most stable isotope is given in brackets.

According to Vibronic tests, living bodies like our own contain, when in perfect health and balance, specific quantities of only the elements in italics in this list.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Ritter Press,
476 Woodborough Road,
Nottingham.
13.1.1956.

To the Editor, *Radio-Perception*

Dear Sir,

In his long rejoinder to our corrections of his article " Nothing New Under the Sun " (*Radio-Perception*, June, 1955) Dr. Parkinson says on page 369 of the December, 1955, issue, that : " It is impossible to determine what previous work, with the exception of Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud, influenced Dr. Reich. His works . . . are distinguished by almost complete lack of bibliography and references . . . . "

This is certainly not the case, as it is easy to determine what previous work influenced Reich. Taking four major works, they refer, respectively, in a bibliography, and the last three in the index, to 93, 53, 68, 71 different authors.

It is also incorrect to say, as he does on page 270, that there has been discarding of terms in orgonomy. Except for one single term, all original terms are still in use. They all denote concrete phenomena.

It is incorrect that " orgonotic " and " orgonomic " have either succeeded each other, or that they have ever meant the same thing.

Yours faithfully,

PAUL RITTER
JEAN T. RITTER

This correspondence is now closed.

NOTES AND NEWS

A letter received by Colonel Merrylees on Christmas Day from Mr. Lees, Chief Engineer, P.W.D. in Bahrain, regarding a well sited for the Women's Hospital a year before, stated:

"This well has now been drilled and has shown a very satisfactory yield—well up to our requirements of 600 gallons/minute and vastly better than the first well sunk there."

The well was sited within about 30 yards of the first failure. The subsoil of Bahrain is limestone and water is usually met at about —180ft. and again at —290ft. The latter is the better water.

It is usually stated that "water can be found anywhere in the Island, but this well, I think, shows clearly the value of locating the flow with complete accuracy.

* * * *

The following is an extract from a letter dated November 7th, 1955, to Colonel Bell from Mr. A. Nethercot, Khanaquin Oil Company Ltd., Khanaquin, Iraq.

"I was very interested to read your letter in *The Engineer* of 14th October.

"Whilst being quite ignorant of the science of water divining myself, I saw, whilst working for the State of Kuwait, the work carried out there by Colonel Merrylees, who may be known to you, which resulted in useful quantities being made available for a newly-built residential area outside Kuwait, at a time when it was very badly needed.

"Had more support for a longer period been given him, he might well have met with even greater success."

* * * *

Rev. V. L. Cameron, of Elsinore, California, writes as follows in a recent letter:

"Have many new developments in water locating. One of the most exciting is a well I located on an island in a dry lake 4,600 feet above sea level, on Mt. Cuyamaca. Though I expected to break into the throat of the geyser, which I had located, at 250 feet, there wasn't a sign of water until 590 (it was due to go to about 800). At 590 the drill fell from 12 to 20 feet into the cavity before it contacted anything again, and the strange thing is that though it was in a granite country, it was cutting sandstone mixed with graphite. When I saw the graphite in the cores (it was drilled with diamond drill first, 1½ inch diameter) I immediately got the oil instrument and tested and found it registered heavy for oil around there; the graphite, you know, is dried oil. That well is being drilled now with an 8in. cable tool,

and they have great expectations for it, as I have. I told them that if it was drilled large enough they could get 1,000 gallons a minute from it, that is, I told them that before it was drilled. The water from the cavity rose up to 24 feet of the surface the instant it was struck ; this puts it higher than the bed of the lake around it. I have three artesian wells on the mountain."

* * * *

The following passage is reproduced from *Wells and Boreholes for Water Supply*, by T. E. Dumbleton, M.Inst.C.E., with the permission of the publishers, *The Technical Press Ltd.* :

Choice of Site for Boring

Considerable difficulty often arises in determining the exact and most favourable position for a boring.

If it is known that the boring must necessarily be deep to reach the ground water, the quest resolves itself into a matter of experience and judgment, but for springs or flowing water near the surface observation of physical conditions often prove valuable.

Increasing reliance is placed on divining for the exact location of a site for boring and although engineers and geologists remain non-committal it is generally admitted that by the employment of an experienced, competent diviner, some of whom have made a scientific study of the art, much expenditure on trial boring can be avoided. From study of the stratification, physical features and levels of a given area the geologist can give a realiable opinion regarding the presence of water and the depth at which it may be found, but if the water bearing strata is fissured it may be impossible to state that a well or boring at a specified point will strike a main underground water stream or miss it by a few feet. In such case the diviner claims to locate the exact point or line for boring to ensure the maximum yield and although he may not be infallible his client quite justifiably may follow his advice and take the chance of finding the best available supply of water. Factual evidence of the existence of water afforded by earlier borings affords the most reliable data for the success of a new boring, but in the absence of such information the advice of a geologist, supported if necessary by the guidance of a diviner, should be sought.

* * * *

Mr. C. M. Townshend writes as follows in a letter of December 9th :

" In Tipperary a Dublin company took on a job, and sent out a rig without a water diviner. They are now 230ft. down after six months and have let off 30lb. dynamite, but found no water.

We set up for a lady a quarter of a mile away from there and got 180 gallons per hour at 70 feet. When I was there last week I could see the mast of the other rig and by mental dowsing estimated the other man will have to go to 350 feet for water!

* * * *

In the book by Ralph Izzard, called *The Abominable Snowman Adventure*, it is stated that a member of the expedition, Gerald Russell, wrote to a friend of his in France, Commandant L. de la Bastide, well known for many years as a successful map dowser, to seek his assistance in locating Yeti.

Using a map of the Himalayas and Eric Shipton's photograph of a Yeti footprint, the Commandant made a number of locations. As his information took at least three weeks to reach the expedition it was natural that no Yeti were to be found at the places indicated. Nevertheless in every case subsequent investigation provided unmistakable proof of the recent presence of one or more Yeti at those spots. In the case of Mr. Shipton's photograph, the Commandant stated that this particular Yeti belonged to a family of about five males and ten females.

* * * *

A letter in *Nature* (No. 4495) of December 24th, 1955, entitled "Radioactivity in Quartz Inclusions" mentions that spherical cavities are found in some specimens of quartz of diameters ranging from 10 to 300 microns. They are known to contain liquid and carbon dioxide gas, but some contain radioactive elements also.

This may account for the curative effect which some people have experienced by holding a piece of quartz in the hand.

* * * *

The *Australasian Post* of August 4th, 1955, contained an article describing how the Herbert George method of colour healing has spread in a remarkable manner throughout the North Island, New Zealand. A demonstration was given to the reporter by William Cowan, whose services have been much in demand. The method is applied not only to human beings for various ailments but is used on behalf of farmers for discovering whether ewes are in lamb or not.

* * * *

The *Vancouver Sun* of October 8th contains an article by Cecil Clark describing a demonstration by Tom Amos, of Saanich, who stated that he had located over 200 wells in Vancouver Island since he discovered he had the gift 35 years ago. Discussing water divining in general Mr. Clark states that the most outstanding demonstration was given back in the thirties by a visiting Englishwoman, Miss E. M. Penrose, who had been hired by the provincial Department of Agriculture to find water in the drought-stricken Peace River block. Her efforts produced 139 new wells,

Early in November the *Daily Mail* reporter, Denis Holmes, recorded how he, using two pieces of wire as angle rods, discovered coins hidden under carpets, and underground pipes and cables. He stated that he had tested 30 lawyers, business men and doctors, and that only one failed to get reactions with the rods. Officials of the Midland Electricity Board tested 50 people with five failures. He mentioned how Mr. Croft, the district manager of the Electricity Board, found in three minutes an electric cable in a redeveloped area after a party of workmen had vainly dug a 20-yard trench.

* * * *

A page of *Tit-Bits* of October 22nd is devoted to the subject of dowsing in general, and mentions the discovery in the Strid by Mr. Robert Brotton, of Richmond, Yorks., of the body of Mr. Reginald Smith and several other cases.

* * * *

A note in the *Dublin Evening Press* of November 5th states that at a meeting of the Kerry County Housing Committee the Housing Engineer, Mr. Kehoe, said he hoped to get the services of a water diviner for the proposed Dromin Upper, North Kerry, group scheme of houses.

* * * *

An article in the *Daily Telegraph* of November 15th records how a blind boy with eyes scarcely developed was trained to "see" through his skin by means of coloured light, as described in a report published by the Superintendent of the Camphill Rudolph Steiner Schools near Aberdeen.

* * * *

According to the *Nottingham Guardian Journal* of November 23rd, Mr. W. H. Burgoyne (B.S.D.) endeavoured to trace a woman, Mrs. Trembath, who had disappeared a month before. Using a pair of her spectacles as a sample he followed a trail from her home at Pendeen through the village of Trewellard to a point where the trail ended at the 400ft. high cliff of Cape Cornwall.

* * * *

The correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* (Leeds) contributed an article in the issue of November 12th on the arrangements for water rationing made by the Durham County Water Board, mentioning that the water diviner, Mr. Charles Elgie, aged 77, of Langthorne, was being requested to assist Masham Rural Council to locate a spring on Healey Moors to augment the rural supplies of Healey, Fearby and Masham. According to the *Northern Echo* (Darlington) of December 10th, Mr. Elgie discovered that he had the rare gift of water divining 60 years ago. He uses wooden or steel rods and can estimate the depth of springs with remarkable accuracy ; he has been employed by a county council

and water engineers. Smeltstones Spring which the Masham Council wants to find, bubbles out at the rate of 40,000 gallons daily some distance from the spot where it is supposed to originate.

* * * *

An article in the *Guernsey Evening Press* of December 1st about the wells in that island mentions a conversation the reporter had with Mr. John Simon, of Homeleigh, Castel, who has been divining wells for the last 20 years in Jersey, Sark and Herm as well as in Guernsey.

* * * *

The *Glasgow Evening News* of December 14th stated that while Fife towns were crying out for water the Kennaway school-teacher, Mr. Alexander Kelso, a water diviner, is finding water all over the place. Blindfold he can locate underground water using two angle rods. (In a portrait he is shown holding them).

* * * *

A short article and illustration in the *Cape Argus* of December 17th is about Mr. George Smit, of Nijmegen, Holland, a water diviner, who came to South Africa for a mining company in South West Africa. He is mainly concerned with the effect on health of radiations from subterranean streams. At a demonstration he located a subterranean stream with a special type of steel rod and, with a plastic rod to which he fitted homoeopathic ampoules, he tested the nature and probable effects of the radiations.

* * * *

There was a letter from Mr. J. A. Whitehurst contributing to a discussion on dowsing in the *Christian Monitor*, Boston, Mass., of December 21st. He states that he has been using a rod cut from a certain kind of tree for a period of about 75 years, from about the age of seven. Several wells located by him 65 or 70 years ago are still producing water. He was born on the frontier of Texas in 1873 and learnt to find water from an old half-breed Indian who was then about 90 years old.

* * * *

In an article with portrait in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* of December 23rd, the writer recalls how the never-failing supply of water for the Welton R.D.C. was discovered. In this a major part was played by Councillor G. W. Robinson, of Scothern, at one time a member of our Society. A bore giving an inadequate supply was sunk on the site selected and a geologist who had been consulted stated that sufficient water could never be obtained there. Mr. Robinson however at once located a spring, which was confirmed by Alderman Collins, of Kesteven. The R.D.C. sunk three further bores in succession, the last of which, sited by Mr. Robinson, insured an adequate supply.

REVIEWS

HEALING BY RADIESTHESIA

by Mrs. J. T. KINGSLEY TARPEY : Omega Press. 2nd edition. 5s. nett

Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey is known to many B.S.D. members as a healer with exceptional powers. Her work is undoubtedly better known than it would otherwise have been through the fact that she uses a Bovis Biometer to check her results. It is invariably found that the vitality of the patient has been much improved after treatment.

This new and enlarged edition of *Healing by Radiesthesia* describes how Mrs. Tarpey discovered that her pictures had very definite healing properties, for she has painted many fine pictures in oils in earlier days. She was doing some work in collaboration with a patient who was a scientist—himself a healer—who used paper to convey the influence, when he could not use direct contact. The paper he used had writing on it unconnected with the treatment. He told Mrs. Tarpey that having papers lying about in his workroom produced an atmosphere highly charged with radiations. One person working with him was so sensitive to radiations that he had to find a stout cabinet in which to store his medicated papers so as to prevent the escape of the influence.

It was through meeting this scientist that Mrs. Tarpey came to investigate the radiations given off by her pictures, and she was able to check their effect on patients with the Biometer. She has also irradiated oil for the use of distant patients, and has equally found that a shawl she has worn herself becomes highly charged with the healing influence. Her latest experiment in conduction has been with cellular Honeycomb woollen blankets, and she has found that they take and hold the force better than any other material she has used for the express purpose of healing so far.

Among the many interesting cases the authoress gives in this little book are, to my mind, those of arrested development. One boy of seven, who showed some signs of arrested development, put all his playthings in order for the first time when returning to his home in the country—after one treatment! Children invariably become brighter and less temperamental after treatment, while adults experience a new sense of well-being and contentment.

As yet we know very little about the forces behind healing work such as Mrs. Tarpey carries out. We have to differentiate between healing caused by some outside agency, e.g., the " virtue " of a healer, and that due to modification of the patient's magnetic field, as can be induced by the patient carrying a coil of wire. Again, spiritual healing has its own place in the recognised therapies of to-day.

Mrs. Tarpey, who must be her own best physician and is still active at ninety-five, gives an objective account of what can be accomplished by a recognised healer. Dr. A. T. Westlake writes the foreword.

V.D.W.

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

November

p. 323. Radiesthesia and television.—Marcel Perreaux describes how he thinks the pendulum can be used to obtain good reception on one's television or sound receiver. By Mental orientation you can find out the best position for the aerial, always bearing in mind what is primarily required—perfect reception from one particular station or good reception from a number of stations. It should be possible to choose from a catalogue, illustrated if possible, the best type of aerial. As the aerial will probably be on the roof, its position can be found from a sketch. It should be borne in mind that the pendulum might very well indicate a position *under* the roof, and a conventional scale can be used to determine the point to which the aerial should reach vertically. Moreover the pendulum can help you to design a satisfactory aerial for yourself.

p. 327. Treatment of deafness caused by antibiotics.—W. Herrinckx refers to cases of deafness caused by the administration of antibiotics and comments on their treatment. As the deafness develops progressively and a certain time after the antibiotic treatment, correspondence between the two is not always obvious. These deaf cases are particularly difficult to cure, M. Herrinckx affirms ; they resist the classical treatments and can show aggravation to the point of becoming totally deaf. Meanwhile there are homoeopathic remedies which can deal satisfactorily with these cases. Aurum is selected as efficacious in many cases of deafness caused by antibiotic treatment, which should not be repeated in under forty-eight hours. The potency must be carefully chosen, the thirtieth often being indicated. Other remedies mentioned include Arsenicum, Causticum, Lachesis, Arnica, Apis, Rhus Tox. and Carbo Vegetabilis. The patient can also do something himself to re-educate his hearing.

p. 329. Cycles of activity in human beings.—W. Servranx refers to researches being carried out on this question in France, Switzerland and Germany. He produces in this article a table giving four cycles, those of the nerves, sex, vitality and the mind, with their duration and principal effects. He goes on to describe how these cycles can be investigated by the radiesthetist with the help of witnesses, such as the heart.

p. 333. Looking for a lost vehicle.—J. Bervroux suggests that when a radiesthetist is asked to find a stolen or lost vehicle, or indeed any lost object, he can make a diagnosis of the vehicle's owner and trace the vehicle by means of suitable witnesses. Thus, instead of trying to find a lost Citroën motor-car as such, he will endeavour to locate the influence of the sciatica of its owner, with which it is impregnated. Thus the wanted vehicle will not be confused with another of the same make.

p. 335. Radiesthesia united.—Lt.-Colonel Stevelinck records abnormal meteorological and biological events in recent years as a result of atomic bomb explosions. All the sciences, he says, can be cultivated by radiesthesia, for they all derive from energy, which is the radiesthetist's point of departure. But, if radiesthetists are to take their rightful place in scientific deliberations, they must have a unity of view and doctrine.

p. 339. **Harmful earth rays.**—It is pointed out for the benefit of beginners in radiesthesia that the most frequent cause of these rays is the existence of water flows in the subsoil. The effect of such a flow on the atmosphere at the earth's surface is to cause a reversal of electrical polarity, which can be ascertained through radiesthesia. It is easy to check polarity by using a pocket lamp battery as a witness. If subterranean currents cross at different depths, the ambiant air above syntonises with positive and negative electricity, which is a sign of light "radioactivity," the phenomenon being analogous to ionisation. The harmfulness of a water flow is a function of its section ; its depth has less importance. Some streamlets near the surface are not troublesome. An important flow at great depth can be very harmful and dangerous. A fault has the same radiesthetic effects as currents of water which cross each other ; it renders the air radioactive and the surrounding air becomes very harmful. Water pipes are less troublesome. Their output is insufficient to create a really harmful zone. Water tables do not sensibly affect the zone above. It is moving water and faults which are harmful. Electrical conduits placed underground are sometimes found to be the source of harmful earth rays. Electrical appliances of various kinds also create harmful radiations.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 341. **Testing for manure.**—F. Servranx describes how the pendulum can be used for deciding on the kind of fertiliser most suitable for a given crop. Often enough fertiliser of a certain kind recommended in large quantities for supply to the soil is found only to be required in quite small quantities. On a large farm, M. Servranx says, the loss of minerals cannot be made good entirely without the use of chemical fertilisers. The Schüssler salts are also often indicated. It is suggested that chemical fertilisers can do nothing but good, provided that they are supplied only after radiesthetic tests and in the right amounts.

p. 344. **A cure through climatic influences.**—A correspondent writes to say that one of his sisters suffered every spring from acute asthma, and he tried to cure her by a method described in *L.R.P.T.* for September, 1953 (see *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 82, p. 230). The pendulum indicated Northern Alaska as providing the required climate, and an apparatus was set up to procure the necessary (distant) treatment. The result was immediate and remarkable. The lady in question was cured two years ago. At first, when she travelled and the apparatus was not in use, she suffered a relapse. But afterwards she took the apparatus with her when going away.

p. 345. **Radiesthesia and beauty treatment.**—This is the third article on the subject, and it shows how radiesthesia can help you to adjust your silhouette to the fashion of the day without losing your personality.

p. 347. **An American news story.**—A story is repeated, which first appeared in the American *Buffalo Evening News* on 16th September, 1955. The Barnabite Fathers proposed to build on some ground extending to 35 acres and they wanted to find a suitable water supply. So they sought the help of Father Desbuquoit, who was living in Belgium on the other side of the Atlantic, and sent him a plan of the property with their letter. After some time the plan was returned with a cross indicating where water could be found at 18ft. depth. A local diviner confirmed the position. A driller was then obtained,

but he thought he would have to go at least 40 to 50 feet down before striking water. But water appeared at 18ft. Father Desbuquoit, who is eighty, has rendered similar services by correspondence to his colleagues in Brazil and Afghanistan.

p. 349. External application of homoeopathic remedies.—Bogdan N. Djoritch describes experiments with homoeopathic remedies applied externally to affected organs, etc. If the remedy is liquid, it is put into a flat bottle. If supplied in crystal or powdered form, the remedy is put on a piece of previously washed white cloth, the quantity being determined radiesthetically. On top of the powder or crystals a second piece of cloth is placed, similar to the first. The two pieces are then sewn with a black thread so that the remedy remains spread over the surface of the cloth. The bottle or cloth is then carried by the sufferer night and day over the affected part. Examples of remedies used are : Angina pectoris—Kali Brom. (crystals) ; sinusitis (purulent)—Silicea (powder) ; bronchial asthma—knitted silk coloured indigo carried directly on the body ; epilepsy and *petit mal*—great amelioration obtained if the sufferer holds a piece of iron in his hand during the attack.

December

p. 353. Ten years old.—This number completes ten years of publication of *L.R.P.T.* The object of the management is, as it has always been, to provide a magazine for everyone interested in radiesthesia, and to include quite impartially the two schools of radiesthesia, the " mental " and the " physical."

p. 355. Lightning and radiesthesia.—Father Desbuquoit read in the chronicles of Brussels how the large Hotel de Ville was struck by lightning on 25th July, 1888, and how, despite its supposed protection by a lightning conductor, it caught fire. Fortunately the fire was put out in time. Father Desbuquoit has investigated many cases where lightning has struck buildings, and has invariably found that it struck at a point over an underground stream. So he thought he would investigate the case of the Hotel de Ville. Sure enough, he found a stream by map dowsing, but he found it on the opposite side to that described by a reporter at the time of the fire as being where the lightning struck. But eventually this problem was solved, for the keeper of the archives of Brussels told the Reverend Father that the right and left of a building as described in the archives are respectively the reverse of the right and left as seen by the spectator. On this premise, the lightning struck vertically above the underground stream that was found. The writer goes on to establish certain facts in cases of objects which are struck by lightning. Amongst other things, he says that lightning never leaves the ionised zone, not even to strike at a well-elevated position. Also, if a lightning conductor is to be of any use, it must be placed above the underground stream. The large building referred to should have had four conductors, and a radiesthetist could have found where they should be put. In each case they would have entered the ground at a point above the underground stream.

p. 359. Good water is drinkable . . . and alive !—If, according to your own method, you analyse rainwater with a witness of " life-death," you will find it responds to " life," except in exceptional circumstances

where it has been polluted by industrial smoke. F. Servranx goes on to say that steam charged with carbon monoxide, sulphurous gases, etc., sometimes renders rainwater unfit for human consumption, but it is not lethal ; under radiesthetic control this polluted water will prove to be not potable, but at the same time it will be very much " alive." Even tap water that has been boiled reacts to " life." Certain wines react to " death " under radiesthetic control after twenty-five years, while others remain " alive " for more than thirty years. " Life " and " potability," it is explained, are two different things. Water which has been twice distilled is pure and drinkable, even though it may be " dead." We can state nevertheless that it is harmful for human and animal vitality. A circular diagram is reproduced in this article, which can be used for deciding on the potability of water and whether it is " alive " or " dead."

p. 365. Magnetising paper.—Appollonius tells how he can magnetise a white sheet of paper with slow passes so that its " wavemetre " reading goes up from 100 to 255. Six hours afterwards the reading will be 250, but four days later it will have fallen to 100. If the sheet is put in an envelope or between other sheets, its impregnation will last longer. The writer explains how magnetised paper can be used to disperse (for instance) a headache.

p. 367. Regulation of pendulum suspension.—H. Rahier describes experiments from which it may be deduced that radiesthetic tests on both the " physical " and " mental " planes can be facilitated by careful pendulum suspension. In one case an engineer friend found that he could find the 45 degree parallels of an underground stream (which he could not do before) by using a pendulum specially regulated beforehand to react to these influences. Prevision tests involving mental orientation were found to be satisfactory after pendulum suspension lengths had been carefully determined, adjusted to the individual concerned.

p. 369. Anxiety complexes.—If in cases of illness it is necessary to treat them for the physical symptoms which have supervened, W. Herrinckx affirms that one should also treat at the same time the mental conflicts which have exposed the patient concerned to the malady complained of—that is, if one wishes to get to the bottom of the case. Too often one forgets that the homoeopathic arsenal is rich in remedies capable of rapidly modifying anxiety states. The writer gives a list of several important homoeopathic remedies with their mental symptoms, and goes on to say that most homoeopathic remedies have a direct correspondence to well-defined psychological states. Why is it that anxiety states produce in one person chronic depression, in another an affection of the heart, in a third a gastric ulcer, and in yet another rheumatism—or a succession of accidents ? Simply, M. Herrinckx says, because the subject fears unconsciously that he may forget his anxiety states ! He enlarges on this theme which, he thinks, gives us a new form of psycho-analysis, treatment always being assisted by the pendulum.

p. 372. Locarno Congress.—Information is given on this page concerning arrangements for the coming World Congress of Radiesthesia to be held next May at Locarno.

p. 373. The Great Pyramid.—Pierre Bories gives some interesting information concerning the Great Pyramid, culled from a booklet of twenty pages by Jean Galy, in which he poses certain questions about mummification. The article is to be continued.

p. 375. Character reading by pendulum.—How to go about this is described for the benefit of beginners, the reader being at the same time referred to the book by J. Servranx entitled *La Lecture du Caractère au Pendule*. The method makes considerable use of " word-witnesses."

p. 377. Determination of sex.—A semi-circular disc arranged round a Yn-Yang diagram is reproduced which, it is claimed, is useful for the determination of sex.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 381. A judicial survey of radiesthesia.—At the solemn opening of the Court of Appeal in Tunis, the distinguished jurist, M. Lautrec, discussed the legal aspects of radiesthesia as applied to the healing art. Extracts from *La Dépêche Tunisienne* for 4th October are given. A case heard by the *Tribunal Correctionnel d'Orléans* is cited whereby a radiesthetist was prosecuted for illegal practice by the medical profession, it being stated at the same time that he had " prevented a fatal issue in the case of young children afflicted with poliomyelitis or meningitis." The tribunal, after having admitted the imminent danger of death, where the doctors could do nothing more, admitted that the accused " knowing the power of healing, could not refrain from intervening without committing an offence under article 63, par. 2."

p. 382. Radiesthesia and beauty treatment.—This is the fourth article on this subject. It tells you how to develop charm and poise.—*L.R.P.T.*

January, 1956

p. 3. Radionic treatment of horses.—A summary is given of an article which appeared in the *Sunday Dispatch* on 4th December, 1955, telling how racehorses belonging to the Duchess of Norfolk were treated successfully by radionic broadcast treatment. It is stated that the operator is Miss Lloyd, of Somerset, and that the instrument she uses costs about £10.

p. 5. Open and closed circuits.—H. Rahier describes what he considers to be the different actions of closed and open circuits, and open metallic circuits which are dielectrically closed. He says that a closed circuit such as a metallic ring is a receiver of radiesthetic influences and supplies energy to the system, thus having a tonic effect. Its action is contra-indicated when there is inflammation, pain or hysteria. The gap of an open metal ring will allow energy within the ring to escape at the gap between the two ends. The ring is an emitter of radiesthetic influences and such open circuits can be used to reduce inflammation and pain. If such a gap in an open metal circuit is closed by a dielectric material, such as silk or nylon, we have an apparatus which is both a receiver and emitter of influences. It is stated that there are no healing necklaces, bracelets or belts with open circuits for sale which are not closed dielectrically. Such accessories have a rejuvenating effect and are good for rheumatism, sciatica, for affections of the kidneys, liver, etc. At the same time these accessories do sometimes produce momentary aggravations which can even be very dan-

gerous in certain cases (notably tuberculosis), whereas in certain cancer cases one notes at least a temporary amelioration. Contributions from other readers on this subject are invited.

p. 9. Mental and physical radiesthesia.—A. de Belizal considers the contentions of the mental and physical schools of radiesthesia a sterile conflict. He says we have confused two absolutely different phenomena to which we have given the generic term " Radiesthesia." Without any explanation, we have united under one name an art which will remain always an art, and an embryo science destined to become one day an exact science.

p. 13. Coloured pendulums.—This article outlines the sort of prospections for which coloured pendulums are useful and some of the colour affinities which the writer has found useful.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 15. Healing of warts.—Marcel Meritan describes how since 1947 his body was covered with warts, until he dealt successfully with them in 1954. The treatment involved the use of a diagram drawn in Indian ink consisting of a cross placed inside a square.

p. 19. Whither humanity ?—Lt.-Colonel Stevelinck refers to prognostications he has made in the past concerning the effects of atomic bomb explosions, and carries his arguments to more recent events. In developing his theory as to how radioactive cloud masses affect the weather, he seeks to explain how it was that Calabria had several weeks of rain last spring. He also considers exceptional atmospheric conditions in other parts of the world. This article is to be continued.

p. 23. Guarding secrets.—" Apollonius " states that the problem of protecting secrets, such as military plans, was being studied before the last war. Ways were sought of preventing enemy radiesthetists from utilising such plans. These plans, the writer says, should be laid flat (not rolled), but covered with thick sheets of " Bristol " cardboard. " No radiesthetist, by whatever method, will succeed in detecting what the plan consists of." If the plans are constantly uncovered for use, their periodic subjection to X-rays will render them undecipherable to any radiesthetist at a distance, and the protection will last about three months with less than one minute's exposure. The writer also mentions the protection of some objects or documents against exposure by means of ancient rites, of magnetic passes, and so on. He goes on to say that both places and persons have been, and still are kept secret from intruders. But the fact is not shouted to the roof tops !

p. 26. Have faith in your powers.—J. Bervroux explains for the benefit of the beginner that it is a mistake to keep repeating experiments on the assumption that one may have made a mistake. One must try and develop confidence in one's work.

p. 27. Remedies for X-rays, electricity and magnetism.—W. Herrinckx reminds us that homoeopathic remedies include X-rays, " Electricitas," the north and south poles of a magnet and the influence of the magnet as a whole. Electricitas consists of granules of sugar of milk placed for ten hours between the plates of a condenser connected to the poles of a battery of 45-60 volts. Some laboratories use higher voltages, some lower. The remedy has given excellent results in cases where others have failed, including migraines, nervous trembling, etc. The writer goes on to discuss the other remedies mentioned.

p. 28. Does the material of your pendulum matter ?—F. Servranx affirms that if one makes a series of tests with several pendulums made of different materials, one will give better results than the others.

p. 30. Protection against earth rays.—A letter from M. Alb. Bogaert is quoted in which he says that he benefited by placing under his bed Belgian 5 franc pieces, or pebbles as used for making concrete. Of these pebbles, 90 per cent. were neutral, the rest being polarised positive or negative. The protection lasted for four days. The idea then occurred to him of stopping the bad radiations with a copper wire connected to a pebble, and this seemed to cut out the bad radiations indefinitely. Iron wire can also be used and the writer found that a short piece of wire of several centimetres length attached to a pebble was equally satisfactory, protecting all one side of the house. The radiesthetist needs to find out in what corner the apparatus should be placed, depending on the polarisation of the current and of the pebble (a Belgian 1 franc piece is negative while a 5 franc piece is positive). The protecting influence can be increased by utilising several pebbles or coins in the form of a pile. V.D.W.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RADIÄSTHESIE

VII, 1/2 January-April, 1955

In his leading article Dr. Wetzel again refers to the constant public attacks made on radiesthetic work in Germany. The attacks seem to have been very bitter, and according to his article it appears that the year 1955 will be the decisive year for radiesthesia in Germany. "Not only will it be decisive as to whether we are charlatans and useless, or whether we hold our position ; but also whether a blameless citizen of the German Republic shall still have the right to justice, or whether a small number of scientist civil servants and ignorant journalists can take away our honour and good name with impunity."

Dr. Raimund Pissin contributes an article on "Karl Freiherr von Reichenbach and OD" ; he discusses the problem of sensitivity and gives examples of observations and experiences of sensitives.

E. Dite, a Viennese dowser of repute, gives an account of fourteen cases in which his skill has been of service to public bodies.

R. Ade and R. Wetschky vouch for the accuracy of observations on areas said to be unhealthy because of earth rays. Protective apparatus was introduced, and the results seem to have been good. In each case the report was vouched for by the householder. The observations were apparently undertaken by a small committee of four dowsers and four officials, and some diagrams are given showing the zones of influence detected by the dowsers.

Dr. Wendler shortly refers to some of his experiments on the physical aspects of "OD." His experiments are conducted on a graduated wooden metre scale. His pendulum reactions are strengthened when the zero end (positive) is illuminated with blue light to which he assigns a positive value ; they are also strengthened when the end point (100) which he takes as negative is illuminated with red or yellow light which in his view is also negative. When the middle point (50) which he calls

neutral is illuminated with green light, which he describes as " mixed polar," his reactions are again stronger. He says that the same effect is observed by placing flasks of blue, yellow or green dyes on the corresponding points mentioned above. Fr. Alwarden gives an account of the gifts of Inder Jeevram Vyas, whom he describes as the official water prospector for the Government of India. This man says that he actually *sees* the water below the earth, using no other method of dowsing.

The *Zeitschrift* reproduces the " Bushman painting " shown in *Radio-Perception* for March, 1955. The editorial staff gives no opinion as to the possibility of it being an actual picture of a dowser at work, but thinks that this noteworthy picture is worth the attention of readers.

VII, 3 May-June, 1955

Dr. Wetzel discusses the question as to " how the dowser works with regard to the problems put before him." In this article he gives two definite examples of the work of well-known dowsers. In the first case (an old well giving insufficient water), a successful boring was made after considerable investigation by a qualified dowser Josef Angele. Herr Angele arrived at conclusions which were in agreement with those of Dr. Wetzel who had carried out independent observations at the same place in Angele's absence, and also with a graph obtained by Dr. Wüst by means of a *lokalvariometer*. As a result it was decided that there was a strong stream under the one which originally fed the old well. This strong stream was placed as lying some 17-19 metres from the surface, and its existence was proved at 18 metres, from which it rose to 2.80 metres from the surface. In the course of his observations the dowser found that there had been damage by lightning in the building at the crossing of the two streams.

As the second example Dr. Wetzel describes his own methods as used in his recent investigations, undertaken on behalf of the judicial authorities in a case of a motor accident in which the defendant had pleaded the effect of harmful rays upon his steering. Dr. Wetzel, as may be expected, is extremely guarded in his opinion on this case, particularly as the alcohol blood test showed that other factors were likely to have been operating. He is, however, glad to note that there seems to be a tendency in modern official circles to recognise the validity of professional opinion.

Jakob F. W. Stängle gives seven examples of successful borings as a result of his advice. He seems to use both his own reactions as a dowser as well as geophysical instruments. He is quite confident of his own powers and is sure that he has saved many thousands of marks for those who have employed him.

An account is given of a judgment of the Court of Appeal at Celle regarding a libel action by the makers of the Phylax apparatus against Dr. Niemann, a radiesthetist with a rival instrument. The case appears to have given much opportunity to the scoffers. On the other hand the appeal judge has in no wise condemned the use of radiesthetic methods. He says in the course of his judgment that while from the construction of the apparatus there seems to be no objective way of

proving its efficacy, yet that much incontrovertible evidence has been brought forward speaking for its practical value. Finally, referring to the work of Dr. Wüst, Dr. Wendler and Herr Wetschky, the judge remarks " though they may be against the exact scientific school yet they cannot be passed over as not earnest, and there exists such a wide range of literature on the question of ' radiesthesia ' asserting the existence of earth-rays and the possibility of protection against them that this province of research cannot be regarded as having been settled once and for all."

In another short article Dr. Wetzel deplores what he describes as the misuse of a Papal order by an opponent, a Jesuit, designed to discredit radiesthesia. In refutation he produces other ecclesiastical authorities who state that this order is only against the misuse of radiesthesia, while as trump cards he produces the well-known names of the late Abbé Mermet and Dr. L. C. Mohlberg, O.S.B., a professor at a Papal institution at Rome, whom he describes as among the best and most successful radiesthetists.

VII, 4/5 July-October, 1955

This number begins with a report on the conference held at Krems by the Austrian counterpart of the German " Verband."

Dr. Wetzel then continues his constant arguments against the opponents of radiesthesia. The latest subject of his attack is the author of an article which makes a statement that in 1934 247 borings undertaken on the recommendations of dowsers were officially examined, and that of these 86 per cent. were found to be failures. While insisting that all who claim to be dowsers are not certainly reliable he insists that such a result would have been at that time and now also impossible, had the observations been made on the work of dowsers of experience and of acknowledged skill.

Dr. Deibel reports a judgment of a court at Arnsberg on the question whether the " Phylax " apparatus comes within the scope of a German police law. The judgment of the court was that the police could take no action against its use.

Dr. Wendler writes a short description of an instrument which he describes as an " ion sling " (" Ionenschleuder "). He shows a diagram of his instrument, which is of glass and looks like two funnels joined together by their stems. He says that this instrument causes marked effects at a distance upon observers with the pendulum.

A. Aégger, a qualified dowser, gives an account of results obtained by him in the use of various unnamed apparatus for elimination of disturbances. On the whole he seems to be satisfied that good results were obtained, illustrating his text with pictures and diagrams.

A Belgrade engineer, Professor Bogdan N. Djoritsch, describes the methods he uses to detect faulty organs in various patients. The methods do not seem to differ largely from those described by other workers with the pendulum. He points with his index finger of his left hand at the sites of the various organs, observing the rotation of a pendulum held in his right hand. C.S.T.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The Editor would be glad to hear from anyone who has a copy of Mager's *Water Diviners and their Methods* to dispose of.

* * * *

The Radiesthesia Research Centre, 28 The Mount, Guildford, will construct radiesthetic apparatus and radionic instruments according to individual requirements.

* * * *

Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey's booklet of sixty-four pages entitled *Healing by Radiesthesia* can be obtained from The Victoria Book Company, 223 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1, at the price of 5s.

* * * *

Obtainable from Mr. T. T. Williamson, Archers Court, Stonestile Lane, Hastings, are : The *AuraBiometer* of Dr. W. E. Benham, complete with accessories and handbook, £5 5s., plus postage in U.K. and packing 7s. 6d. ; also the *Pasquini Amplifying Pendulum*, 30s. 6d., post free.

* * * *

Mr. Noel Macbeth, A-A-P, Stock, Essex, offers advanced courses, based on well-tried working methods, related to dowsing, radiesthetic and radionic analysis and health broadcasting. He also provides appliances which have proved effective by his pupils since 1938. He is the sole agent for Turenne witnesses and other apparatus.

* * * *

Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 13s. ($2), and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at £5 ($15) and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all post free.

Elementary Radiesthesia by the late F. A. Archdale is on sale, 5 - post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12/6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and $3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2/3.

Pendulums of black plastic of two types with nylon thread can also be obtained from Mrs. M. Archdale, namely: (*a*) with hollow and screw cap for sample, weight ⅜oz., 12/6; (*b*) solid, weight ½oz., 9/-; post free. Cheque or postal order should accompany the order.

* * * *

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair ;

Flat	.. ..	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular	..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square	..	3 mm. or 4 mm.

They also supply the following pendulums :

Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity	..	20/-	each
Whale Ivory	,, ..	17/6	,,
Ebony	,, ..	12/6	,,
Composition	,, ..	10/6	,,

All articles are sent post free in U.K.

* * * *

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.,
PRINTERS.